THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XI. ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1879. NO. 273.

IN THE CAPITOL.

SPOFFORD MAKES KELLOGG MAD.

Speaker Randall Widens His View of the Petition Business—Moses On Hand—As to Gamgee's Refrigerator—The Senate and the House Still On the Riders.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—A lively passage occurred during to-day's session of the senate committee on privileges and elections in regard to the Spofford-Kellogg case. Judge Spofford, in the course of his argument, reiterated the assertion contained in his memorial to the effect that Mr. Kellogg had bribed members of the legislature to vote for his election to the senate. Mr. Kellogg, obtaining leave to interrupt Mr. Spofford, very emphatically denied the assertion and proceeded to say that a committee consisting of two democrats and only one republican had been appointed by the Nicholls legislature to investigate the same charge of bribery as long ago as March, 1878, and failing to find anything whatever to substantiate, had never up to this day made any report, and that on the other hand he believed it could be readily proved that the democrats had themselves used money to break up the Packard legislature by inducing its members to desert to the Nicholls legislature. The committee, at the conclusion of Mr. Spofford's argument, adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

In conversation in reference to the point of order made by Mr. Conger in the house that legislation could not be reported from a committee based simply upon petitions, Speaker Randall said that subsequently to his decision the point against Mr. Conger he had made further examination of the rule, and if the point should again be made, as it is suggested, his decision against it would be much broader. Speaker Randall said that while rule 131 made petitions and memorials "subject to the control and direction of the speaker," he did not consider that there was the least intention to confer upon the speaker the power to abrogate or impair the sacred right of petition. He believed that the only proper and lawful construction to be placed upon the rule was that the speaker should exclude only petitions which were not couched in proper and respectful terms. As to basing legislation on petitions he said that was scarcely a practical question, as a committee has the right to draw up and report an original bill without any paper whatever on the subject being before it. Your correspondent infers from the speaker that a purpose had been indicated on the part of some members to ask under rule 131 to exclude from the petition box all papers containing propositions for financial legislation. He replied that if such a point was made he must of course overrule it, holding the views which he had just expressed. This position taken by the speaker settles the question in favor of the greenbackers to the extent that it will now make no difference at all to them whether Monday sessions are held or not, whether they succeed in getting in their bills. In fact the present situation leaves them much better off, as petitions can be put in the box every day, and unless by unanimous consent bills can only be introduced on Mondays.

Representative McLane, if a session of the house should be held on Monday next, contemplates raising a point that the entire session of the day shall be devoted to the reception of bills and resolutions instead of merely the morning hour, as has been the custom. Mr. McLane claims that rule 131 plainly admits of this, and he says that while he is opposed to entering on general legislation at this session, he believes that the greenbackers and every one else should have fair play, and if they can get in their bills under the rules they should have the opportunity to do so.

The bill of Senator Harris appropriating $10,000 for the construction of a refrigerator vessel for preventing the importation of infectious diseases passed the house on Friday and has gone to the president for his signature. The objections which were urged against such a bill do not appear to be weighed against its passage. The vessel is to be exposed, will be constructed on plans submitted by Professor Gamgee, a English veterinary surgeon, who did good service at home some years ago in eradicating the rinderpest, and has lately been experimenting in Texas and elsewhere with patent refrigerating system for the transportation of fresh meats over long distances. The proposed ship is to be fitted with a powerful refrigerating apparatus and the degree of cold induced by a combination of the well-known ammonia process will be equal to that derived from one hundred and fifty tons of ice. This intense degree of cold is to be thrown through the vessel suspected to be the vehicle of infection, while at the same time the ship's cargo is to be washed out with a solution of carbide of magnesia. It is claimed that the plans and specifications have been examined and approved by competent engineers and that the appropriation in the bill is to cover the cost of construction and all working expenses of the vessel and provisions for six months.

The secretary of the navy recommends to the house of representatives that the bill be amended so as to place the supervision of said construction under the naval constructor and chief engineer of the navy. The matter was referred to the committee on epidemic diseases.

Moses and the chiefs with him had a final business interview with the secretary of the interior and commissioner of Indian affairs to-day. An agreement has been made with the Indians by which to surrender the lands heretofore occupied by them in Washington territory and accept a reservation set apart for them by executive order adjoining and west of the Colville reservation, in the northeastern part of the territory. This reservation is a larger one than the Yakama reservation in the same territory, which contains 800,000 acres.

The house election committee this morning received papers in the contested election case of Donnelly vs. Washburn of the third district of Minnesota. The reading of the documents was postponed until to-morrow.

A joint republican caucus of senators and representatives was held to night with the object of appointing a congressional campaign committee and other business. Mr. Frye of Maine, presided. The resolution heretofore adopted, declaring that no more pairs should be made by the republican members of the house, was reconsidered. A motion that no more pairs should be made in case of absolute necessity was disagreed to.

A committee on pairs was adopted, and it was also agreed that the republicans would offer no dilatory motions or filibustering against the introduction of general legislation, but to oppose the consideration of legislation excepting upon the appropriation bills by their votes.

A congressional campaign committee was appointed consisting of a senator or representative from each state delegation in which the republican party has a representative.

The president nominated Frank W. Hall to be United States attorney for the northern district of Texas.

THE SENATE.

The senate proceeded to the consideration of the Wallace resolution to alter the rule of the senate so that removals and appointments may be made by the secretary of the senate and sergeant-at-arms respectively. As proposed to be amended requires reports and appointments to be approved by the president of the senate. Without action being taken the morning hour closed and the senate took up the army appropriation bill.

Mr. Randolph (New Jersey) addressed the senate, alluding to the prominent events in the early history of his state being significant as showing the predominance then of the spirit of resistance to the unjust laws which now appear in the proposed repeal of the laws authorizing military interference in civil affairs.

He said that in 1876 he bore a message from Governor, now Senator, Hampton to General Grant, president, requesting him to withdraw his troops from the South Carolina state house, in deference to a decision of the supreme and highest court of that state. "Imagine my astonishment and indignation," said Mr. Randolph, "when in a surgery tone and uncivil manner the president replied: 'I won't withdraw the troops; don't regard the decision of the supreme court, sir.' I had any message to send to Governor Hampton it would be that his message to me is an impertinence."

Several senators incidentally spoke against the practice of lists being prepared of senators who desired to speak on the pending bill.

Mr. Bayard said he proposed to address the senate and the country at length upon the proposed legislation.

Senator Morgan also indicated his intention to speak, and said the southern representatives regarded these as constitutional questions rather than matters affecting the recent disturbances between the north and south and their influence on the destinies of this great country. They had an equal interest with other sections in the development of the true glory of the American union, nation, or government, and were desirous of assisting in the management of the government of the people, for the people and by the people. They did not attempt the repeal of the war measures for the benefit of the south: they preferred to outlive their effects, and were here to-day because of their patient course in obedience to law.

Mr. Groome referred to acts of Generals Dix and Schenck in connection with affairs in Maryland in 1861 and at other periods, as showing to what lengths the army had gone in the abuse of the rights of a free people.

THE HOUSE.

The morning hour, which on Friday is set apart for business of a private character, was dispensed with. The subsidiary silver coinage bill was, therefore, not taken up, and the house went into a committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bills and was addressed by Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, in opposition to the proposed legislation to repeal the federal election laws. He denounced that legislation as a bold and wanton attempt to wipe from the law every protection of the ballot box and to surrender it into the unholy hands of hired repeaters and ballot box stuffers at the north, and of tissue ballot checks at the south.

Mr. House (Tennessee) followed expressing his astonishment that any man would be found willing that the federal election law should be retained on the statute book, and he defended the southern representatives from the charges of falsity to their obligations.

Mr. Burrows (Mich.) advocated the retention of the election laws. He asserted that the negroes in Louisiana were fleeing from oppression, and couched his declaration in very strong language.

Mr. Gibson (La.) made several efforts to get in a disclaimer of statements, but Mr. Burrows declined to yield. The debate became very animated, the speaker assailing the democratic party in the house whom he styled conspirators. At the conclusion of his remarks Messrs. Gibson and Elam both warmly defended the charges that the citizens of Louisiana were intimidated voters. There will be several evening sessions next week for debate only.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

A Pacific Dentist—The Funeral of James—Another Texas Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Dr. Samuel P. Chalfant, the dentist, who was suspected of the murder of Josiah Bacon, of Boston, agent of the Vulcanite company, surrendered to the police to-day. He has made a statement of the circumstances connected with the death of Josiah Bacon to the following effect: "In February last Bacon brought suit against me for the infringement of a patent, subjected me to a very harsh examination in the courts, and threatened to have me committed for contempt. I was much exercised in mind over the matter, and called at Baldwin's hotel several times to see Bacon about it. I did not find him until Sunday morning about 9 o'clock. At first the interview proceeded moderately, but Bacon soon changed his tone and became very overbearing and arrogant. In the excited state of my feelings I drew a pistol from my pocket with a view of compelling respectful treatment, with no intention of firing at him. Harsh words followed, the dispute waxed warm, and in my excitement the pistol went off. How, I hardly knew, but not with intention on my part. Bacon fell. I ran to him and raised his head. He said, "Don't." He rose to his feet and fell again and instantly expired. I remained in the room a few minutes, expecting the people in the house would hear the shot and come at once to the room. No one came. I found the hall outside deserted, and, suppressing the first impulse to report the case at the office of the hotel, I went to the police station to give myself up. I found no one in the upper office, and not being familiar with the building, left after awhile and walked about the streets, scarcely knowing where, until I found myself near the railroad warehouse in the southern portion of the city. I sat down there and remained nearly all day; then went to the Sacramento house, on Third street, where I remained until this morning."

Chalfant has the appearance of one who has suffered greatly from mental distress, but tells his story in a straightforward, manly way that induces belief in its truth on the part of Detective Lees, to whom the statement was made.

LINCOLN, NEB., April 18.—Dr. S. T. Louis, who was to have been hanged at Wahoo to-day, for poisoning his wife, shot himself. The wound not being fatal, Governor Vance respited him until the 16th of May.

Special Agent Furoy to day arrested Peter B. Thompson, a clerk in the post-office at Seward, Nebraska, for robbing the mails. The charge is based upon decoy letters. Over $12 000 were found upon the prisoner who admitted his guilt.

RICHMOND, VA., April 18.—In the United States court to-day, in the cases of J. O. McLeary and nine other judges of election in Petersburg, on trial for a violation of the election laws in 1874, the district attorney asked the jury to return a verdict of not guilty.

The second trial of John Poindexter for killing C. C. Curtis last month began yesterday. Up to 3 p. m. only one juror was obtained out of one hundred persons examined. The court is in session this evening.

About fifty talesmen were examined this evening without getting any more jurors. The court thereupon directed a summons to issue for attendance fifty citizens outside of the city, and two officers of the court left to-night, one for Alexandria and the other for Fredericksburg, with instructions to bring twenty-five men from each city to be present Monday morning, to which time court adjourned.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—The funeral of Isaac D. Jones, the victim of the late tragedy in this city, took place to-day and was largely attended. There were delegations of the odd fellows, of the independent order of American mechanics, and from the Mount Clare works of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad present. There is very general sympathy for the afflicted family, and deep resentment is expressed against the author of James's death. The Hinds brothers were sent to jail to-day and the charge against them will be laid before the grand jury Tuesday next.

MEMPHIS, April 18.—At Austin, Miss., on Wednesday last W. A. Grantham struck M. J. Jones, city marshal, with a bridle. The latter drew a revolver and shot Grantham, killing him instantly. Jones was arrested.

BRUSSELS, April 18.—Two hundred and forty miners are imperiled by a fire-damp explosion in Agrappe coal pit near Mous. Eighty-nine have been thus far rescued.

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

The Road Passes Into the Hands of a New Company.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—There is a strong probability that the Southern railroad will be superseded by a new company which has been organized with a capital of a million dollars to operate that road. The terms of the new lease are considered more satisfactory to the city and new company, and only awaits the acceptance of their bid by the trustees to complete their organization. If this is done, it is believed the new company will take possession of the road on the first of May.

Prosecuting Currie.

NEW YORK, April 18.—It is alleged that arrangements have been made by the members of the dramatic profession there, by which General Roger a Pryor is to proceed to Texas to assist the district attorney in the prosecution of Currie, who shot and killed Benjamin C. Porter. It is proposed to raise a sum of at least $2,000 to cover the expenses.

A Change.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The mayor has appointed Charles McLean police commissioner, vice Nichols, removed.

MILLIONS IN IT.

THE SYNDICATE GATHERS THEM IN.

Nineteen Bankers Form an Association and Take $150,000,000 of the New Bonds—A Good Understanding Between Sherman and the Purse-Holders, Etc.

NEW YORK, April 18.—A syndicate composed of nineteen banks and banking firms of this city and Boston to-day made a subscription of $150,000,000 in 4 per cent. bonds and $40,000.000 in funding certificates, making the largest single subscription to the government funded loan in this or any other country.

The Tribune furnishes the following details: The syndicate was not organized until after the close of business hours in Washington, and the bid for all the 4 per cents available for funding the 10-40 loan was not telegraphed in time to receive a response before the treasury department was closed for the day. The syndicate which has made this unparalleled subscription of $190,000,000 is composed, it is understood, of the First National bank, Fisk & Hatch; Metropolitan National bank, Winslow, Lewis & Co.; J. & F. Seligman, Morton, Bliss & Co; Third National bank, Bank of New York, American exchange bank, Park National bank, Importers' and Traders' National bank, Hatcher Foote, Vermilye & Co., United States Trust company., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York branch of Bank of Nevada, of this city, Maverick National bank, Foote & French and C. A. Sweet & Co., of Boston, making nineteen institution representing a combined capital of over a hundred million dollars.

The subscription of yesterday was made according to the new terms prescribed by Secretary Sherman in his circular of April 16th, while the First national bank for itself and associates has subscribed for the full amount of one hundred and ninety million dollars of four per cent. bonds available for government sale until 1881. It is understood that the amount will be smaller, as the treasury department will grade it down according to the number of bona fide subscriptions which may have been forwarded before 3 p. m. by the banks and banking institutions in a regular course of business and by actual sales of funding certificates all over the country.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Secretary Sherman announces that in consequence of the proposal of the New York syndicate to take $150,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds and $40,000,000 of refunding certificates, the circular offering bonds for sale will be at once rescinded. Subscriptions made by other parties previous to the reception of the syndicate telegram, at 6 o'clock last evening, amounted to $48,000,000. She secretary states that the bonds will all be divided between those subscribers and the syndicate, but he is not prepared at present to state the nature of the allotments or the amounts to be awarded the respective parties.

Secretary Sherman this afternoon issued a circular rescinding his circular of the 16th instant, giving the terms under which the four per cents. would be sold; the sale of refunding certificates will, however, be continued by the bonded officers for that purpose, and by the assistant treasurers. No refunding certificate will, however, be sold upon the certificate of national bank deposits. The bond sale this evening was made partly upon the large subscription from the syndicate and partly upon the large amount subscribed previously. The exact amount that the syndicate will get upon its subscription cannot now be given. Secretary Sherman was at a late hour yesterday afternoon arranging this matter, and also the question of making calls for the ten-forties upon subscriptions to four per cent. on the refunding certificates.

The treasurer this evening issued a call for the redemption of one hundred and sixty millions ten-forties, of which $46,775,000 are coupons and $113,225,000 reistered bonds. The principal and accrued interest will be paid July 18, next, upon which date interest ceases.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The circular provides that the ten-dollar refunding certificates will hereafter be exchanged for lawful money, in sums not to exceed one hundred dollars at one time, by the treasurer and assistant treasurers of the United States, and by all public officers bonded for that purpose. They will not be issued hereafter upon the certificate of any national bank depository commissions. On such exchanges heretofore or hereafter made will be allowed, at the rate of one-eighth of one per cent., on an aggregate of one thousand dollars, without regard to the period in which such exchanges are made.

OF INTEREST IN GEORGIA.

"YELLOW JESSAMINE" IN CHICAGO TRIBUNE: Take it the year round, I know of no place more healthy or comfortable to live in than Brunswick in all these United States. It is true that we, in company with Savannah, were in 1876 afflicted by the—to us—strange and unexpected visitation of yellow fever, but it should be borne in mind that our city charter had been granted us over a hundred years before we had an epidemic or a case of yellow fever to originate here, although it had raged at Savannah, Charleston, and Darien on the north, and Fernandina, Jacksonville, and the gulf coast of Florida, previous to '76, and though at Fernandina the succeeding year, only forty miles from here, we escaped "scot free." Hence we confidently count upon another hundred years passing before we allow ourselves, through careless security and long immunity from any form of sickness, to again be caught in the fatal meshes of yellow jack.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN: The last estimate published and circulated enters upon some details, and attempts not only to give the net result, but to apportion it among the states. Its figures sum up a decline of $2,918,000,000 since 1870. They allow an increase of wealth in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas of the southern states, and in Delaware, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada and Oregon, of the northern; varying in amount from $2,000,000 in Maine to $131,000,000 in Michigan, and $172,000,000 in Minnesota, at the north, and from $1,000,000 in Mississippi to $39,000,000 in Arkansas and $65,000,000 in Texas. California is credited with the loss of $31,000,000. The greatest decline is set against New York, where it is computed at $1,000,000,000. The decline in Pennsylvania figures at $608,000,000, in Massachusetts at $332,000,000, in Illinois $221,000,000, in Washington $127,000,000, in Missouri $184,000,000, while Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky and Maryland are the only southern states to shrink.

ALBANY LETTER TO NEW YORK TRIBUNE: The Cotton exchange of New York has shown a great interest of late in Mr Sheard's bill fixing a tare on cotton bought by the bale, and doubtless will show increasing interest as the bill advances on its way through the legislature to the governor. Mr. Sheard is a manufacturer of cotton goods at Little Falls. Of late years he has noticed that the wrappings of his cotton bales were becoming more and more ponderous. As he did not like to pay as much per pound for old iron, rope and sheeting as for cotton, he asked that a tare be granted on each bale. It was refused by the dealers in New York and other cities on the ground that it was not the custom of the trade. Mr. Sheard consequently introduced a bill in the assembly early in the present session compelling dealers to allow a tare. The bill was very fiercely debated in committee and since its appearance in the assembly has been earnestly opposed. To-day the bill came up for consideration in committee of the whole and was the subject of a long debate, Mr. Flynn, of Brooklyn, said that if the bill became a law New York would lose two-thirds of its cotton trade. Mr. Warner, a manufacturer of cotton goods from Montgomery county, said that the manufacturers of the state favored the bill because they thought it just. They asked the legislature for relief from an imposition. He could go south and buy cotton with a guarantee on the tare, but he could not do that in New York. Such a tare was demanded and accorded in the cotton markets of Liverpool, which controlled the world. Mr. Sheard followed Mr. Warner with a speech which was listened to with interest by most of the members of the assembly. He said that cotton as sold to-day was sold on its gross weight, and accordingly manufacturers had to pay for a good deal of old iron. The United States manufacturers of cotton goods in comparison with those of Great Britain were handicapped $4,500,000 in consequence of a tare being refused. It was right that at a time when the manufacturers of the United States were trying to compete with the world once more that they should be relieved of such a burden. Three-fifths of the cotton that came to New York went to Europe, so that its sale would not be affected by the state law. The cotton manufacturers of the state had $20,000,000 invested in their business. All they desired was permission to get what they paid for. A tare was given on hay and butter, and there was no reason why it should not be given on cotton. Mr. Strahan said that the bill was a gross specimen of class legislation. Every other trade controlled its own business; but apparently the cotton manufacturers could not control theirs. If the cotton trade was to be regulated it might be regulated by the United States, and not by the state of New York. Erastus Brooks presented a memorial signed by 90 per cent. of the dealers in cotton in New York against the passage of the bill. The legislature ought not to interfere with an established rule of trade. Garner & Co., who used about 30,000 bales of cotton a year, were not in favor of the bill. He would be very glad to see the bill, however, become a national law. The bill was then ordered to a third reading by 53 yeas; the negative votes were not counted.

THE TURF.

How it all Turned Out—An Accident in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—The weather was clear and pleasant for this, the third day of the races. The attendance was good. The track was a little heavy. The first race was a handicap for all ages one and a quarter miles. It was won by Kingsland by two lengths, Virginian 2d, Egypt 3d, beating Docility, St. Joe and Jack Balcheson. Time, 2:17.

The second race, handicap for all ages, mile heats, was won by L. Argentine, Bill Dillon taking the second money. Bill Dillon won the first heat by half a head and L. Argentine took the next two heats easily. Time, 1:49, 1:50½, 1:52.

The third race was won by Eolilah by a length, Kingsland 2d, LeRoi 3d, Judge Hancock falling before reaching the pole. Time, 3:20½. Judge Hancock was crowded against the fence by LeRoi and fell, breaking his neck. His rider was badly injured.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—In the New Market races the international handicap was the principal event of to-day, and it was won by Brigliе, Westwind 2d, Alchemist 2d. Nine others also started. The betting was seven to one against Briglie, twenty to one against Westwind and ten to one against Alchemist.

THE COTTON-PATCH POLITICIANS.

The Negroes of Louisiana Calling for Sugar.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—In the convention of colored people yesterday the committee on address reported at length, showing, among other things, the disparity in the matter of population as between the white and colored people in the Red river parishes, there being two colored to one white man. The point was made that if the negroes were given their rights they would carry elections. The colored people, however, proposed to emigrate and settle where there were no shot guns. The address touched upon the emigration question, but no definite suggestions were made. A resolution to emigrate and asking aid of the north provoked discussion, which led to some confusion. The convention adjourned till to-day.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Yesterday the colored people of this city sent money and clothing to Milton Turner, of St. Louis, for the use of the colored refugees.

OUR ASSEMBLED DOCTORS.

The Adjournment of the Georgia Medical Convention.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ROME, April 18.—The State medical association closed its session to-day after one of the most pleasant and important meetings in the history of the organization. A committee was appointed to represent the interest of the state board of health before the legislature, and to urge the importance of its liberal support. An efficient state board composed of competent persons is considered the most efficient means of protecting the state from the invasion of epidemic diseases.

Joseph A. Eve, of Augusta, was elected president; J. H. LeHardy, of Savannah, and B. R. Gaston, of Blakely, vice-presidents; James B. Baird, of Atlanta, secretary; K. P. Moore, of Forsyth, treasurer. Augusta was selected as the next place of meeting.

The ladies' reception and banquet last night at Nobles' hall was an elegant affair, and complete in all its appointments. The proverbial hospitality of Rome has been fully realized by her fortunate guests, who now bid the "mountain city" a reluctant adieu.

Roman Events.

LONDON, April 18.—The Pall Mall Gazette's correspondent at Rome says: Several German prelates, including Archbishop Ledochouski, have offered to resign their sees in order to facilitate the negotiations between Germany and the vatican. Don Carlos has unexpectedly appeared at the vatican and had an audience with the pope, who declined to discuss the pretender's claims.

An agreement has been effected between Germany and the vatican on some points concerning the bishops, who are most compromised with the German government. The idea of a concordat has been abandoned, but declarations will be exchanged establishing a new order of things relative to the legal position of bishops.

Another "Exodus."

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, April 19.—One hundred and twenty Germans and Alsatians left here for America on Thursday. A considerable exodus is proceeding around Basle, especially of peasants and lace-makers.

The Russian journals have been forbidden to make any further mention of Solvieff's attempt on the life of the czar.

The Agence Russe denies the statement that Russia has demanded the extradition of nihilist refugees from England.

The Fall River Operatives.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

FALL RIVER, MASS., April 19.—A mass meeting of the Fall River weaver's has been called for next Wednesday evening, to consider the best means for securing the return to the last year's rate of their wages. The spinners, union has requested an interview with the board of trade for a similar purpose. The Labor Standard, the organ of the operatives, says: "The stoppage of half a dozen mills in Fall River now paralyzes the market and sends prints up to five cents a yard."

A Wheat Suspension.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Harding & Savage, who have been agents for extensive purchases of wheat on 'change, suspended yesterday, owing to a failure of their customers to put up margins. Three quarters of a million bushels of wheat and one-quarter of a million bushels of corn were thus thrown on the market yesterday. They expect to pay up and continue business shortly.

The Bummer Committee.

HARRISBURG, April 18.—A resolution recently introduced in the house creating a committee to go on a visit to the Pacific coast to welcome Grant and which was afterwards favorably reported by the committee on federal relations, amended so as to constitute its own members, was recommitted to-day.

Colonel Rutherford's Lecture.

Next Thursday night Colonel John C. Rutherford, of Macon, will deliver a lecture on Paris, which will attract a large crowd at the opera house. He speaks for the benefit of the Ladies' memorial association. The ladies need funds to properly celebrate the 26th.

THE REIGN OF RAIN.

THE ELEMENTS AT WAR WITH MAN.

The Destruction Caused by the Late Rains and Cyclone—Whole Fields Swept of their Crops—The Destruction On the Railroads—Human Lives Lost, Etc.

The damage caused to the Western railroad, of Alabama, by the recent heavy rains is about repaired. Over 200 yards of track were washed away near Loachcapoka, and the accommodation train was badly hurt by running into it. The authorities of the road were hard at work on the wash all Thursday and Thursday night. Yesterday morning the damage was repaired and the train from Montgomery came into this city on time yesterday afternoon. The delayed sleepers and a number of delayed through passengers were brought in. All is working smoothly on the road now. The damage to the Central road near Macon has also been fully repaired. It was not sufficient to interfere with any of the schedules, but any sort of an accident is so rare on this road that it was readily noticed.

Passengers who came to Atlanta yesterday from southwestern Georgia and from Alabama report serious damage to the crops in those sections. They say such heavy rains have not been known for years as those that fell the first part of this week. The crops were badly washed. Farmers will at once have to replant to insure anything like an average yield. The heavy damage does not seem to have extended very generally, though there is some loss in every part of a large area in both states. The loss of fencing is reported as having been very heavy. Creeks and rivers went higher than they had risen for years and large overflows in bottom lands occurred in many places. The spring equinoctial storm seems to have passed and its full damage is known.

The storm seems to have been much more disastrous than was at first believed. The Columbus papers of yesterday give particulars of terrible damage and desolation in the western part of Georgia and in eastern Alabama. From the Times and Enquirer we cull the following account of this heavy and destructive storm:

The counties adjoining Muscogee seem to have suffered greatly—indeed to an irreparable extent. The loss to public property alone in Chattahoochee county will amount to $10,000. As far as heard from every bridge in the county is washed away and the roads have been rendered impassable. It is impossible for a man to travel even on horseback five miles from Cusseta in any direction along the public highway, so badly have the roads been washed. Between Cusseta and Jamestown three bridges have gone.

The newly plowed lands everywhere throughout this section have in many instances been ruined. In some places, where the lands had been plowed a foot deep, the dirt was washed away, leaving them as hard as a sidewalk.

Ten miles from town on the Buena Vista road, at the Coleman place, a very heavy hail storm fell Wednesday night, stripping the newly budding trees, and injuring stock and crops.

Across the river in Russell and the lower part of Lee counties, Alabama, the storm played sad havoc. Along the Crawford road especially, for an area embraced in half a mile wide by ten miles long, a heavy wind storm passed, destroying fences, blowing down gin-houses, unroofing houses and uprooting trees. We learn of no loss of life.

Near Antioch, Stewart county, the fall of rain and hail was very heavy on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning. The damage to the crops is very great, and the loss to the farmers is one they can ill afford. Replanting will be necessary in many portions of the county.

The bridges over Hannahatchee and Oswichee creeks, on the Lumpkin road, have been washed away, and parties traveling in that direction have to go two or three miles to get across.

On Tuesday night, about 12 o'clock, the residence of Mr. John Irwin, near Antioch, was struck by lightning and set on fire. With the assistance of the neighbors nearly all the furniture was saved, but the building was entirely consumed.

Our friends in Lee county, Alabama, suffered not only from the rain storm, but some portions were visited by a terrible tornado, nearly equal to the one experienced by Harris county several years ago. A gentleman who was on the scene tells us a distant rumbling sound (unlike thunder, as it was not so loud, and more of a buzzing) was heard, and a dark revolving object like a cloud was seen coming at least two miles away. On it came, growing louder and louder, filling the hearts of all with terror. As it drew near large branches of trees were seen revolving like air toys and making the scene terrifying. The rain had ceased a few hour before and many persons were in fields and yards. The appearance of the approaching hurricane caused all to grow sick with fright and to seek any place of shelter. In a few minutes (less time than it takes to tell it) it struck the place of Mr. Plumkin Siddle, demolishing eight houses. In fact, every building save the residence of Mr. S. was destroyed. An old negro woman, frightened by the sound, ran towards a house, but ere she reached it with terrific force the wind struck her carrying her about fifty yards. She was hit by a piece of timber on the side, from which she may die.

The following special from Fort Gaines was received last night:

FORT GAINES, April 17, 1879.—On yesterday one of the most fearful and destructive tornadoes ever witnessed passed one mile south of Otho, Ala., crossing the river into Georgia, doing great damage to houses, fences, trees and crops. Two persons are known to have been killed.

GLOUCESTER, MASS., April 18.—Two tidal waves were perceptible in the harbor here to-day. The first at 12:30, raising the water two and one-half feet along the wharves, sweeping vessels at anchor directly against the wind, floating off vessels that were aground, and stirring up the mud from the bottom, and the second at 4:30 p. m., with effect similar to the first.

CHARLESTON, April 18.—The distress in Waterboro on account of Wednesday's tornado is so wide-spread that the city authorities here to-day forwarded $600 worth of provisions for the relief of the sufferers. The citizens also subscribed over $1,000 for the same object.

PESTH, April 18.—The rivers Maros and Karos have again broken their dams in several places. The village of Zerend has been destroyed and the town of Arad is endangered, the water having already reached the cellars of the houses.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PESTH, April 19.—Some hundreds of square miles of fields are again submerged. Belzerend, Tamish and Gyulavarasoy are threatened. The water at Szegedin has risen eight inches. The people are again quitting their houses.

JENKINS'S EAR.

And What Dr. Miller Did with it in Rome.

Rome had the honor of listening last night to the lecture of Atlanta's distinguished son on Jenkins's ear.

His audience was superb. The vast city hall was crowded to its last capacity. The wise, the good, the beautiful of Rome were there. For two hours the lecturer held his audience in most pleasurable attention.

During the corruptions of the maladministration in England, Jenkins, a sailor and commander of a British vessel, was overhauled on the open sea by some Spanish cruisers, was robbed, beat and otherwise maltreated, and at last his ear knocked off. Jenkins all the while telling them he was a British seaman. Jenkins quietly picked up his ear, wrapped it up in cotton, put it in his pocket, and went back to his country.

Walpole and his corrupt ring didn't care a grote about Jenkins's ear, but Jenkins went about showing it to the people; and the independent British whigs, with young Pitt at their head, commenced talking about the outrage by the Spaniards till they got up a war and drove the Spanish navy from the seas. The impulse gotten up by Jenkins's ear and the independents extended to the North American continent, and, under their victorious cohorts, the Spaniards and the Bourbons generally were driven from this country. Without the loss of Jenkins's ear, we should now, probably, be under the dominion of the pope, the Spaniards and the French. Our great Anglo-Saxon, English speaking republic, free as the winds which come down from her mountains, would have been the abode of a gloomy superstitution and still more gloomy despotism.

Such is a brief outline of his two hours' discourse. The interest never flagged. A lofty and eloquent paragraph occasionally brought down the house in thundering applause. The doctor added laurels to his well-earned fame.

A fellow sitting by the writer, and who had been markedly engaged, as the doctor closed, brought a long breath and remarked, "Well, Jenkins's ear was a hell of a ear."

WHIG.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Advance on Cabul—The Evacuation of Roumelia.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, April 19.—A dispatch to the Standard from Jellallabad says the rumor grows that Major Cavaquari will go to Cabul. All the British camps on this road have been warned to expect attacks.

The Standard's Berlin dispatch says that in the prevailing uncertainty in regard to evacuation Russia has ordered a gradual advance from central Bulgaria to the Balkans, on account of the special repressive measure by Russia. It is expected that a large proportion of the five thousand to ten thousand suspected persons now in custody will be sent in chains to the northeast.

The Times' correspondent at Vienna says it is not believed that Turkey and Greece will be able to arrive at an understanding. France will, therefore, scarcely delay much longer in calling upon the powers for mediation.

Sir Austin Layard, British ambassador to Turkey, replying to a deputation, said that he was of the same opinion as Lords Salisbury and Beaconsfield that the line of the Balkans, as fixed by the Berlin congress, should be maintained. *He hoped*, therefore, that Russia would finally consent to its occupation by the Turks.

The Journal De St. Petersburg announces the appointment of Aleko Pasha to be governor of Roumelia for five years with the approval of the treaty powers. The international commission is to participate in the administration. Its functions are prolonged one year. It is hoped that the serious difficulties apprehended on the departure of the Russian troops, a fortnight hence, will be thus avoided. The Bulgarian assembly will meet on the 27th of this month for the election of the prince.

The Turks are fortifying the coast of Epirus particularly in the neighborhood of Prevesa, and Turkish war vessels are cruising off the coast. These precautions are ostensibly to prevent Greek incursions, but they are believed to be really in consequence of the apprehension of the landing of a band of Italians and Albanians in Epirus with the object of securing Albanian autonomy.

IMPERIAL TYRANNY.

The Most Despotic Measures Proclaimed in the Holy Russian Empire.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 19.—A ukase has been published ordering the appointment governors general for six of the most populous districts in Russia with perfect despotic powers exceeding those of a general in time of war. It is thought probable that either Prince Gourko or Prince Melikoff will be governor-general of St. Petersburg.

Solovitiff, the would-be assassin of the czar, is the son of a groom in the household os the Grand Duchess Catherine. After leaving St. Petersburg university he became a teacher. He first came under the notice of the authorities in the course of inquiries into socialistic intrigues. He disappeared during the inquiries and was not heard of until he made the attack on the czar.

HOW IT ASSAYS.

The Flap-Jack Flipper of the Pahria.

Salt Lake Tribune,

"It assays away up," said an old timer to the waiter, as he sat down at one of the tables in a Main street restaurant. "You see we drifted on the foot-wall and then crosscut the ledge, raised on the hanging and struck it rich; then we"—

"Say, what are ye going to have for dinner? What do I care about yer hanging wall and cross-cuts? Just give yer order and be quick about it."

"Look at that rock," producing an old handkerchief filled with specimens, "now that piece carries horn and native silver; I got fourteen inches of that an'"—

"Look here! Do you want anything to eat or do you take this place for a quartz mill?"

"Can't a feller show his specimens if he wants to?"

"But he's not supposed to soil the table cloth with nasty mud and rock."

"Now, 'mud' pard, hold up. How much a piece do you pay for washing these table fixin's, anyhow?"

"None of your business. If you want dinner, say so."

"Do you want to sell out this shebang? Name your figures, young man."

"I'll have to call in the police."

"Say, art thou the first man that was born, or wast thou born before the hills?"

"None o' yer business, I tell you. Get out o' here!"

"Get out, eh? Just put me out! But I tell you, youngster, I'm a tough one to start in on afore dinner; I was at the Pahria, I was, an' I'm the toughest man that ever dined at Buckhorn Springs. Jist put me out now."

"Do you want dinner?"

"O! jist waltz me out once. I found Jackson. I did. Just hop a plate off my head for a starter. Ain't you got no carvin' knives 'round the ranch for nothing? I was through the Frisco Endowment house. ye butcher boots, an' I can lick any galoot that never crossed the Lost river divide. Put up your props."

Now the proprietor appeared and asked what the row was about, when the Pahria chief silently walked off with his wrath and his rock, muttering as he went:

"I'm tough to curry, I am. Ninety nine per cent. cut an' shoot, an' the balance dead on the fight, is what I sample every time. Any galoot that can't flip a slapjack out the chimley an' ketch it on the turn afore it strikes bed rock, ain't got no business to tackle me."

And he walked off towards Meader's assay office.

Colored Immigration.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—A number of prominent colored men of this city have organized a society, called the Colored Immigration aid society, and elected J. Milton Turner president. The association has been incorporated, and it is designed to make it prominent. Its objects, as stated in its constitution, are to raise funds for the establishment of colored colonies and to aid the immigration of colored men from the southern states to other sections of the United States.

A Simple Disapproval.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 18.—The sultan receiving an envoy from the khedive expressed his disapproval of the khedive's conduct, but said that he did not intend to dethrone him.

In Panama.

PANAMA, April 18.—A revolution has taken place in Panama. There was fighting in the street which lasted fourteen hours. Many persons were killed. Quiet is now restored.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

THE colored population has begun on the four per cent. bonds.

THE general convict force of the state has been increased by several additions this week.

THE state librarian has sent out one hundred and twenty-nine copies of the new 60th Georgia reports to various counties.

STATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER ORR addressed a fine audience at Sparta last Wednesday on the general educational interests of the state. He returned to Atlanta Thursday evening.

A LONG TIME AGO.

SOME EARLY INCIDENTS RECALLED.

An Abstracted Man in a Barber-Shop—His Old Possessions in

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

On the eighth day of next month the representatives of the Baptist church of the south, and of the medical profession of the entire country, and also of Canada, will be assembled in two great conventions in this city. It is estimated that the two conventions will bring here not less than 2,500 delegates and visitors. THE CONSTITUTION will present to its readers on the morning of the eighth an eight-page paper that will be just twice as large as the issue now before the reader. We propose to print in this great convention number articles that will fully illustrate the trade of the city. We therefore desire to write up the houses and factories through which that trade is transacted. Our young men will wait upon the city's merchants and manufacturers during the next ten days, with propositions that must prove mutually satisfactory.

CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING COMPANY.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 19, 1879.

THE revolver is still an unwelcome contributor to our news columns.

THE colored convention in New Orleans is still in session and—confusion.

THE republicans in congress are fixing up for the campaign of 1880. They need to begin early.

IS THE secretary of the treasury willing to make affidavit that Mrs. Jenks had no hand in resumption?

CONGRESSMAN BLOUNT, of Georgia, should remember that the people of this state do not desire to be taxed for the purpose of paying the claims of persons who are willing to swear that they were our enemies during the war.

THE second trial of Poindexter, the Richmond murderer, begun yesterday, but only one man out of several hundred talesmen was sworn in as a juror. Talesmen have been summoned from Fredericksburg and Alexandria.

WE agree with our esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, that the best way to put an end to these war claims finally and forever is to propose an amendment to the constitution, and to this remedy we respectfully invite the attention of Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin.

THE sixteen democrats in the house who voted with the solid republican gang against Bragg's amendment abolishing the southern claims commission may have represented the wishes of certain claimants, but they certainly misrepresented the people who voted to make them congressmen.

THE "little giant of Alachua," L. G. Dennis, has met his fate at last. He has been tried by a Florida court, convicted of perjury, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Dennis, it will be remembered, is the gifted knave who elected Mr. Hayes by tampering with the ballot-box at a precinct in Alachua county, and afterwards confessed the fact. He has appealed to the supreme court, but his fate is probably sealed.

SIXTEEN democrats, we are sorry to say, voted with the solid republican phalanx against the abolition of the southern claims commission. The southern democrats who thus voted could not more violently misrepresent the people who elected them were they to turn and endeavor to defeat the political amendments to the appropriation bills. When the true inwardness of their position is made known, it will in all probability be discovered that they have introduced bills for the purpose of paying the claims of some so-called "loyalists."

THE State medical association, which has been in session in Rome, adjourned yesterday to meet in Augusta next year. Before the body adjourned, however, it very wisely appointed a committee to represent the interests of the state board of health before the legislature and to urge the importance of liberally supporting such an institution. In reality the committee will urge upon the general assembly the vital necessity of educating the people in sanitary science, and of preventing the incursion and spread of epidemics.

THE United States supreme court held on Monday of this week that carriers of passengers, even in street-cars, are bound to a higher degree of care, skill and vigilance in the preparation and management of their vehicles of conveyance than was required of the owners of stage coaches, as well on account of the greater number transported at the same time as the constant ingress and egress of passengers. The traveler takes in law no risk that the utmost skill, care and caution can avert. The case in which decision was rendered was one in which damages were claimed for negligence that resulted in an injury to a passenger who was attempting to get off a street-car.

AND now what will the organs do about it? After all their fuss and fury over what they were pleased to term "southern claims"—after all their patriotic bellowings—the republicans in the house voted solidly in favor of the southern claims commission, a concern that was established for the purpose of rewarding post-bellum loyalty in the south. Really, we are sorry for the organs. They have had their labor for their pains. They have converted no one, but have succeeded in convincing the members of their party that southern claims should be paid by the people. We had hoped that there would be enough republicans voting with a majority of the democrats to abolish the concern, and put an end to war claims of all sorts, but the patriots were solid the other way.

IT will be remembered that Judge Rives, of the United States district court of Virginia, undertook to organize juries in the state courts of Virginia according to his own notions. He caused several judges who had used juries composed of white men to be indicted, and he even went so far as to arrest one of them, Judge Coles, who, refusing to offer bail, was imprisoned. The matter was carried to the supreme court by Governor Holliday, but as the cases are of great importance, and as the session of the court is near its close, it was agreed to postpone the hearing of them until next October, when the cases are to have priority over all others. At the same time will be heard the Tennessee case, which involves the constitutionality of the statute that provides, for example, for the removal from a state to a federal court of the case of a federal officer who kills a man, as he alleges in self-defense, while discharging his official duty. In the Rives cases it was agreed that no more indictments should be found or arrests made, and that Judge Coles should have the right to give bond for his appearance at a future day. The whole matter will be heard by the full bench of justices on the first Tuesday of next term.

The Four Per Cents.

The immense subscriptions of Thursday for the new loan put an end to the refunding process until June 30, 1881, when $264,000,000 of the long sixes can be called in. The secretary has placed in a little over ninety days $550,000,000 of four per cents. This is a great achievement, especially in view of the fact that the radical press and leaders were all the time howling "revolution" and "anarchy." The real value of their howls can easily be determined when eastern capitalists are anxious to take nearly two hundred millions of the fours at a premium of one-half of one per cent and accrued interest. The bonds are selling at barely par in New York, but the faith of the east is so strong in the strength and perpetuity of the government that an offer above the market rate was readily obtained. The new syndicate will be entitled to a commission of one-eighth of one per cent according to the terms of the circular of the sixteenth instant. The market must be "bulled" to the extent of three-quarters of one per cent to give the syndicate much margin; but that can readily be done, doubtless. It can be done because the combination will control the market, the government having no more bonds to sell, and because the credit of the country is exceptionally high. England's credit alone equals that of the United States. In Germany United States fours actually rate higher than German fours. The French and Italians have no fours. The two Anglo-Saxon nations outrank all the rest in credit. And yet the radicals are making themselves hoarse over the "revolution" issue. They excite, however, only ridicule, and pity for their fallen condition. Of course they do not stop to think that the refunding process and the government's superior credit were not ushered in until democratic control was either a matter of possession or in plain sight. Under democratic auspices Secretary Sherman placed the big loan—that is the whole matter in a nutshell.

Conflicting Opinions.

Alluding to our dear little baby bonds, the Burlington Hawkeye says "the matter has already attracted the attention of the authorities at Washington, and there is not likely to be much delay in bringing this unlawful and dishonest effort to evade the laws of the United States to the inglorious conclusion it deserves." Surely our esteemed contemporary has misunderstood matters. He has been misinformed. Some humorous acquaintance has made him the victim of a stupid hoax. At the very least he has placed himself in a very ridiculous attitude. There has been no delay on the part of the authorities at Washington, to be sure, but their two several decisions ought to convince the editor of the Hawkeye that the people of Georgia know exactly what they are about when it comes to issuing small bonds. The Hawkeye says the law authorizing the four per cents "violates the constitution of the United States;" and that it "invites the penalty of a ten per cent. which the law of congress places upon the issues of local currencies." This is the decision of our esteemed contemporary. Commissioner Raum, on the contrary, says the baby bonds are precisely what they purport to be, and that they are not liable to the ten per cent. tax. Here is an irreconcilably difference of opinion between the able financier of the Hawkeye and the probable no less able commissioner of internal revenue; but even this is not all. The first comptroller of the treasury, with a coolness that, in the opinion of the Hawkeye, must savor of malice, decides that the banks may hold these precious little baby bonds as a reserve or pay them out to customers. It would thus seem that the authorities at Washington are in collusion with the authorities of Georgia for the purpose of promoting what the Hawkeye hotly, but finely, calls a "device for monetary secession from the union." We regret to see this difference of opinion between such shining lights of the republican party. It bodes no good. It is not a fight over a theory, but a riot over a matter of fact, and while we agree with the "authorities in Washington," we sympathize most sincerely with the Hawkeye. It is plain that the patriotism of our esteemed contemporary has been outraged in the most high-handed manner.

War Claims.

Of the various devices for carrying elections and rewarding "workers," none have exceeded in effectiveness the machine now known as the "southern claims commission." It was first authorized in 1871 by an amendment tacked on to an appropriation bill, which was rushed through on the last day of the session, and it has been continued from time to time until very many millions have been taken out of the treasury to pay its awards. No one acquainted with all the circumstances connected with the alleged "loyal" claims that the commission has audited—no such man can be found who believes that one-fourth of its awards could by any possibility have gone to claimants who were really "loyal" and honest. The balance was used to fill the pockets of the more enterprising carpet-baggers, to pay the "workers" of the dominant party, and to secure votes and strength for its nominees. The commission was simply the means by which the northern taxpayer was misled and the treasury drained. Instead of paying, as he supposed, the claims of those who had bravely suffered for their country, the northern tax-payer was bled to keep in office the biggest lot of scoundrels that any government ever sheltered. The now and then honest claimant was the rare exception. There are said to be three thousand of "loyal" claims pending before the commission; and when General Bragg attempted, on Tuesday last, to abolish the whole business, commission and all, the radical leaders rallied in defense of "southern claims!" Garfield and Reed and Keifer led the men who have been crying out against "war claims," and General Bragg's motion to abolish the commission was defeated by a vote of 65 to 112. The negative vote was cast by 96 republicans and 16 democrats. The democrats who voted with the republicans in favor of retaining the humbug commission are: Blount and Felton, of Georgia; Dibrell, Whittborne, Simonton, Taylor, House, McMillan and Atkins, of Tennessee; Harris, of Virginia; Hooker, Waldron and Manning, of Mississippi; Herbert and Forney, of Alabama, and Caldwell, of Kentucky. These sixteen southern members need not be surprised if during the presidential campaign their votes are held up before ignorant northern audiences as additional evidence that the south proposes to bankrupt the government by the payment of southern claims. This may seem ridiculous in the light of the fact that the republicans voted solidly in favor of keeping the door open for the payment of war claims but one has studied the tactics of the radical leaders to little purpose, if he does not know that they are in the habit of dislocating facts. But happily the defeat of Mr. Bragg's motion does not dispose of the matter. He proposes to follow it up with a constitutional amendment prohibiting any branch of the government from entertaining or hearing any claims for losses or damage from any source connected with the war, and bearing date between the 19th of April, 1861, and the 20th of August, 1866. Upon this amendment no southern democrat can vote "no" without misrepresenting his constituents.

THE reason our precious little baby bonds are unconstitutional in Burlington is because Bobby Burdeye, of the Hawkette, is away from home telling strange people in strange places about the undulations of an average mustache. Robert should return at once, seize Mr. Hatton by the ear and explain to him that the Georgia bonds are the neatest and the prettiest little tricks ever offered to the people of a prosperous commonwealth.

MR. LEDOOK mustn't get stuck up because his wages have been raised. Our worthy and efficient congressmen must have their seeds just the same as ever.

SOME one whose intellect is out of practice proposes to ask Attorney-General Devens if the Georgia baby bonds are not bills of credit. This is like asking a man the color of Job's red turkey hen. We advise Mr. Devens to answer the question before it is asked. Let him inform the public that the Georgia bonds are bonds, and cannot, therefore, be bills of credit.

THE presence of Mrs. Jenks in Washington is calculated to soothe the agony of those republicans who feel that we are in the midst of a thoroughly ripe revolution.

WHILE Catewayo is proposing to come to terms with the English, his soldiers are making things warm for her majesty's troops. There seems to be a misunderstanding between the Zulu king and his subjects in regard to this matter, but this is not by any means as serious as the misunderstanding between the South African warriors and the British army.

DOES the trade dollar trade?

QUININE is exceedingly bitter, but it is not nearly as bitter as the fact that it is "protected" in the interest of a Philadelphia drug-store. What does the democratic congress propose to do about this? Are the profits of Powers & Weightman of more importance than the necessities of the people?

THE British parliament should pass a law compelling the Zulus to appear in full dress when they go to war. As matters now stand, they are not only dangerous, but their appearance is calculated to shock the sensibilities of refined troops.

THE republicans in congress do not seem to be very much in earnest in carrying on their debate in favor of troops at the polls, and test oaths for jurors, and federal supervision of elections. They seem to have a vague idea that they are making themselves ridiculous, and they are merely talking to convince the watchful organs that they are still connected with the great party that has Robeson for a leader.

WHILE we are discussing bonds and finances, it may be pertinent to inquire what the authorities of Atlanta are doing in regard to the proposition to fund our floating debt in bonds bearing a low rate of interest? This is a question in which the people are interested.

IN GENERAL.

—Paul Boyton is the sweet swimmer of the solid south.—Chicago Times.

—There is a rumor that the vice-president will not return during the extra session.

—Chili has declared war against Peru. Lay in your quinine for fall shakes.

—It is expected that the Vesuvius railroad will be finished by the close of the present summer.

—The language spoken in the house of the Crown Prince of Germany is English, not German.

—Extremes meet at a table supplied with oxtail soup and beef tongue.—New Orleans Picayune.

—Zach Chandler, it is rumored, will attempt the great feat of drawing five hundred sober breaths in six days.

—Senator Garland has introduced a bill to authorize the enlistment in the navy of 750 boys as apprentices each year.

—Professor Cyrus Thomas, state entomologist of Illinois, has accepted the position of entomologist of the department of agriculture.

—General Browne, at the head of the English Afghan army, with two brigades, has advanced to Safedseng-Gundamuk—wherever that may be—en route for Cabul.

—In the midst of Dawes's speech Senator Wade Hampton was sworn in, "an interesting parenthesis" in Dawes's speech, as Senator Ben Hill called it.

—It is a terrible thing when a young lady marries beneath her station. Some of her diamond rings may slip off in the biscuit dough.—Free Press.

—There is no truth in the report that General Fitz John Porter is seeking a cadetship for one of his sons. It happens that the general's children are all girls.

—Beaconsfield should adopt American tactics and invite Yakoob Khan, Cetewayo and the king of Burmah to take a little excursion to London. They would make a nice menagerie for the fashionable season.

—"He is poor and friendless and there is no chance of saving him!" are the words found in a dispatch announcing the conviction of Felix McCann for murder. What a satire on justice are those two lines.—Terre Haute Mail.

—When Ben. Hill, of Georgia, congratulated Senator Bell upon his admission to the senate he said: "You have not only triumphed over the democratic committee, but gained a victory over the constitution as well."

They are already talking of the succession to United States Senator Kirkwood of Iowa, who vacates his seat in 1883. Kirkwood would like another term himself, but Warhorse Harlan, Secretary McCrary and Minister Kasson are laying pipes.

—Although Mr. Gladstone was left out in the cold when the guests were bidden to the Windsor wedding, the king of the Belgians hastened to visit him. Mr. Gladstone won't forget that when he is in office again and little Belgium wants something.

—Systematic vaccination has rarely had a more complete vindication that was offered by the health returns of New York city last year. Out of 27,000 deaths, but two were due to small-pox. A solitary case last week was the first, or nearly the first, during the current year.

—The senate has had fifty presidents pro tem. before Thurman, and only one, John Tyler of Virginia, ever became president, and not one passed from the senate to the white house. The last president pro tem. the democrats elected was Jesse D. Bright of Indiana, who was expelled for writing a letter to Jefferson Davis.

—The Yale students the other day got one of their number to declaim a speech of Patrick Henry's, and when the memorable peroration of "never, never, never" was reached, a hundred voices, with a tone of the utmost astonishment, exclaimed, "What, never?" "Well," said Patrick Henry, "hardly ever."

—Manager Ford gave "Pinafore" in Philadelphia last week with children in all the roles. Little Buttercup would have been in her element "mixing them babies up." In Boston a combination has been formed with Adeliade Phillipe as Josephine and Barnabee in the role of the Admiral. This thing, it appears, will not stop until it has "robbed the cradle and the grave" of actors and singers.

—We learn from Russia that the naval authorities at Kazala have received orders to prepare steamers and barges for the river Oxus. One of these, the Samarcand, commanded by Captain Brookoff, will proceed to Chardjui as soon as navigation opens on the sea of Aral. Chardjui is the frontier fortress of Bokhara, dominating the road to Merv, and it is understood that the steamers will be kept in readiness there for the ferry purposes should Russia decide to push a force across the Oxus to threaten the Turcomans in the rear.

—The English government has finished its arrangements for the completion of the campaign in south Africa. Lord Chelmsford will not be recalled. Another chance is to be given to his lordship to retrieve the disasters of the past. He will be ably seconded by Major-General Clifford, and the government hopes that the country may be satisfied with an arrangement which, to use the words of a government official, "is the only one consistent with the dignity of her majesty's ministers." So says an English correspondent of a Dublin journal.

—Major-General Clifford, Lord Chelmsford's second in command, has plenty of cool courage. It is told of him that one day in British Kaffraria, during the Kaffir war of 1846-'48, he was in the act of sitting down on the ground, placing one hand behind him for the purpose. He felt something clammy to the touch, and found to his horror it was a puff-adder, a most venomous reptile. Another man with less self-possession would have removed his hand, probably to be stung in the act. Not so Clifford. With great presence of mind he held the snake down firmly with one hand, with the other drew his clasp-knife from his pocket, opened it with his teeth, and then coolly severed the reptile's head from its body.

—The Misses Clara, Hilda, Ellen and Henrietta Montalba are four brilliantly accomplished sisters of Spanish blood who live in London, and who are known alike for their social graces and their artistic skill. The youngest sister, Henrietta, is a charming little sculptor, and will send to the royal academy this year a bust of Mr. Blanchard Jerrold. The three other sisters are successful painters. Miss Clara Montalba, a pupil of Isabey, is especially remarkable for her Venetian scenes. These young ladies are special friends and favorites of Princess Louise, and the Misses Hilda and Henrietta Montalba are now visiting her at Rideau hall.

—Maryland this year elects a governor, a comptroller, attorney-general, clerk of the court of appeals, one half the state senate (thirteen members), the whole house of delegates (composed of eighty-four members), a state's attorney in each county, as well as a clerk of the circuit court, register of wills, judges of the orphans' courts, county commissioners, sheriffs and county surveyors. The next legislature, which will assemble on the first Wednesday in January next, will elect a United States senator to succeed the Hon. William Pinkney Whyte a police commissioner for Baltimore city, who will hold his office for six years, and a state treasurer, who holds his office for two years. Mr. Whyte, it is believed, will be his own successor in the senate.

The Money Power Beaten.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Speaker Randall made yesterday a decision of high importance to the friends of the money power that has appeared as an obstructionist in this congress. The republican party has sought by filibustering and by various dilatory proceedings to prevent the introduction even of measures looking toward the prosperity of the country. The agents of the money power have been specially afraid of a people's congress. Having secured all it could possibly get and about all it wanted, it suddenly discovers that there must be no financial legislation, lest the business of the country be disturbed. Having prostrated all business except money-lending, and fortune-wrecking, and mortgage-foreclosing, it is seized of the opinion immediately on getting out of power that there must be no more laws made upon these questions that are closest to the welfare of the people, and that above all things there must be no laws unmade, on the ground that the country needs rest. This need of rest escaped the republican notice altogether until the last moment of the republican power to legislate. The money power said: "We can legislate no longer; let us have no more legislation, the country needs repose." The scheme of the republicans to prevent the bringing before the house of needed legislation has been blocked by Speaker Randall. He decides that a bill may be properly placed before a committee by means of a petition, and that a petition, presented in due form, for the passage of a bill is a proper basis for framing legislation. When the measures are once before the committees it remains for the committees and the house to take such action as they deem best; then a high wall of partition has been torn down. The speaker has shown a disposition to interpret the rules of the house so as to facilitate and not to block legislation and the will of the majority. The money power can not prevent some of these questions from coming to a vote.

Mr. Tilden's Health.

New York Telegram.

Having been led, by overhearing some of these recent expressions of moral ill-will toward Mr. Tilden, into making particular inquiries concerning the present condition of his health, we are happy to assure his friends that there is no probability he will gratify his enemies by dying before the canvass of 1880, unless some acute disease should suddenly supervene. He is only sixty-five years old, and although much attenuated and walking with a feeble gait, he inherits a large stock of vitality from bucolic ancestors. Besides he is under constant and excellent medical advice. The longevity of habitual valetudinarians is proverbial. Dr. John M. Camplin, a very eminent English physician, wrote a medical treatise in which he attributed the prolongation of his own life fifteen years to the scrupulous care of his general health which a chronic malady compelled him to take. Then it must also be remembered that Mr. Tilden lives for revenge, and the pursuit of revenge generally is a promoter of vitality. It is the satiation that kills. Old Roger Chillingworth, in the "Scarlet Letter," was as sturdy as an oak till the Rev. Arthur Dimmesdale spread his breast upon the scaffold. Then all his vital and intellectual force perished in the consummation of his vengeance. "Insomuch," says Mr. Hawthorne, "that he positively withered up, shrivelled away and almost vanished from mortal sight, like an uprooted weed that lies wilting in the sun." If Mr. Tilden should be nominated and elected president in 1880 he would be much more likely to die within the eighteen months after election than he is to die within the eighteen before it.

The Radical Pecksniff's New Plea.

New York Tribune.

General Bragg will lose by his effort to abolish the southern claims commission much of the credit which he got by denouncing southern claims. His speech of several months ago seemed to be an honest protest by a union soldier against rebel designs upon the treasury, but his motion of yesterday was obviously an attempt to make political capital for himself and his party at the expense of justice and right. The claims which would be defeated by the abolition of the commission at this time are the claims of loyal men who have trusted in the promise of congress, and have expended much time and money in the preparation of evidence to be submitted to the tribunal. The commission expires by limitation in a year, and to abolish it now, in the midst of its closing work, would be a repudiation of a solemn obligation. It is a sufficient commentary upon General Bragg's demonstration to say that the confederate brigadiers who always rally for a grand charge in favor of a rebel claim supported this attempt to cut off all hope of redress from union men who suffered much for conscience sake, such southern democratic votes as General Bragg received coming from the border states where the claimants live. It's the old story—these democrats who seem to be so much better than the average of their party usually turn out to be a little worse.

Cornelius Vanderbilt in Chicago.

Cincinnati Commercial.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Cornelius J. Vanderbilt arrived here at a late hour last night, and to-day was called upon by reporters of the press, who found him in luxurious quarters at the Sherman house, surrounded by a few congenial spirits, some of whom accompanied him from New York. He stated to a reporter that he had received from his brother, Wm. H., $15,000 to pay off his indebtedness, and would receive besides $1,000,000 as his share of the estate as well as an annual income of $10,000. His brother's annual income, he says, is about $18,000,000. "William H. will also give to each of the sisters $500,000 besides the half million which they receive in the will. The statement that his debts amounted to $300,000, Mr. Vanderbilt says, is an infamous lie: he didn't owe $100,000 all told, and this is already nearly all paid. The largest debt was to Greeley's daughters. He adds that he never asked Mr. Greeley for money, but that it was all given without solicitation. Mr. Vanderbilt says he is in Chicago simply on a little tour of recreation, and will start for Europe as soon as he can get ready.

The Organs and War Claims.

Philadelphia Times, ind.

The republican organs raised a great hue and cry a short time ago to the effect that the democrats, when they came into power in congress, would bankrupt the treasury by the payment of southern war claims. Yesterday, in the house, when General Bragg proposed to abolish the whole business of southern claims, he was supported by nearly the whole democratic vote, but the republicans, with the aid of border-state democrats, defeated the proposition. We shall be pleased to hear what the organs have to say upon this subject now. The simple truth is that this costly and dishonest system of war claims was created and has been maintained by the republicans in congress to the great discredit of the party, and while the southern democrats are not the wisest men in the world, they have had sense enough to make their record in this respect unassailable.

Southern Claims.

Augusta Chronicle.

We hope that when the bill comes before the house General Bragg will renew the amendment rejected in the committee of the whole, and that every southern democrat will give it his support. Indeed, we see no reason why a constitutional amendment should not be proposed by congress to the states, prohibiting the payment by congress of any species of war claims, loyal or disloyal. When the southern people went to war they knew perfectly well that they staked everything upon the result of the contest. When they surrendered and returned to the union they did not expect to be reimbursed for the losses they had sustained. Let us have no more war claims of any description in congress or in the courts.

Senator Bruce's Opportunity.

Washington Post.

Senator Bruce says he intends to do thorough work in his Freedmen's bank researches. If he is in earnest he will develop the champion rascality of the era of Christian statesmanship and good stealing. The colored people were robbed of millions by men who professed sanctity and philanthropy. Donning the livery of the church, these robbers stole into the confidence of the simple colored people to despoil them of their savings. Mr. Bruce has an opportunity to get together a collection of facts that will be interesting reading.

Grant or Sherman.

New York Sun.

The only conspicuous republican who now spoke any show as a competitor with General Grant for the republican nomination for president is Mr. John Sherman. We do not admire Mr. Sherman. His principles and practices are alike odious to us. But if the race lies between him and General Grant, we certainly hope that he will distance his military competitor.

Southern War Claims.

Memphis Appeal.

There is much humbuggery about these claims, and the democrats should put an end to the whole business. Two days before the presidential election Tilden announced that he would veto any bill having for its object the payment of southern claims, and the fact that he received the vote of the solid south in the face of such revelation shows what the southern people expect from the government in payment of southern claims.

The War Claims Fraud.

Baltimore Gazette.

The only people who have any standing before the southern claims commission are persons who can make affidavit that they were loyal during the war: that they were union men and were for the old flag while living in the southern confederacy. If there be any need to reward these persons for their loyalty let the republicans do it. There is no reason why the democrats should carry such a load.

Should be Kept Standing.

Irwinton Southerner and Appeal.

It is rumored that Atlanta, the graveyard of daily newspapers, is soon to have another venture of that kind. The new paper will have to get up and dust, so to say, if it comes anywhere near THE CONSTITUTION in point of excellence, and unless it does its obituary should be kept standing; it will be needed.

Guns that are Spiked.

Chicago Times.

It will not be worth while for Garfield and his confederates to indulge in much rant hereafter about the danger of bankrupting the government in the payment of southern claims. They have deliberately decided to leave the gate open for that sort of thing.

The Petition Box.

Baltimore Gazette.

The petition box of the house is doing a rushing business. A wheelbarrow load of new bills was dumped in yesterday, attached to small memorials, and the boarding-house keepers in Washington bless the name of Alex. Stephens.

His Nearest Approach.

Philadelphia Record.

Vice-President Wheeler's sister is very sick, and Senator Thurman has been elected president pro tem. of the senate. This is the pedigree of the venerable statesman from Ohio. He will never get any nearer the presidency.

Roaring Jack's Bird Knowledge.

Chicago Herald.

"A fostering Providence will not let them fall to the ground," says Logan of the black migrants. John isn't up in his ornithology. They're not sparrows, nor yet blackbirds. Swallows, John, swallows; for a variety of reasons—but mainly because they've begun to homeward fly.

The Bogus Claims.

Columbus Enquirer.

It is a matter of great regret that the democrats did not abolish the claim commission entirely when the question was brought up in the house. There is now no such thing as loyal southern claims.

A Long Session Inevitable.

Baltimore Gazette.

A session of congress extending into July is now fully forecast. Alex. H. Stephens and his petition box are to be credited. That box will yet prove a regular Pandora's box, no doubt.

A Harmless Club Now.

Washington Post.

It was the republicans who saved the southern claims commission on Tuesday, so as to be able to use it as a club to pommel the democracy with. From this date, however, it is a stuffed club.

Extra Judicial.

New York Star.

Mr. Hayes gets credit at the south for "backbone," because he vetoed the anti-Chinese bill. But it was Mr. Evarts who vetoed it, after a full and free conversation with Mrs. Hayes.

Don't Like Its Enforcement.

Brooklyn Union-Argus.

The Georgians are praying to congress for relief from the rigors of the present system of internal revenue. The Georgian's chief objection to the system is its enforcement.

Falls Short of a Boom.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The movement in favor of Zachariah Chandler has not yet assumed the wild, chaotic force which entitles it to be called a boom.

The Reward of Enterprise.

Albany News.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION seems to be making money. It ought to, if enterprise deserves success.

A True Lover.

To be sad when all are gay;
To think all gone with one away;
To start, to thrill, then back to sink
From expectation's joyous brink;
If all expression proved too weak
Till heart to heart and cheek to cheek
Alone suffied that word to speak
Which set the pent up passion free,
Brought back the soul's tranquillity,
And laid the struggling heart at rest,
Dropped like a bird into its nest—
If this be love, as lovers say,
Dear, I have loved thee many a day.

If to oppose when suffering most
The pain the opposition cost;
To listen with averted face,
Yet yearn to close with an embrace;
To watch, to tend, to smile, to grieve,
Reproof to bear, advice receive;
To work, to wait, to pray, to live,
And to give all, and still to give—
If this be love, believe me, dear,
That I have loved thee many a year.

And if, amid the various whirling
Of men and things that, upward curling
In cloud and mist come floating by
From the deep gulf of memory,
One face shines out, one form, one power,
One influence sickening every hour.
A speaking profile upward turned,
Or a deep look that through me burned—
If this be love, love came to me
And stays, methinks eternally.

—Lippincott's Magazine.

TUTT'S PILLS.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a Dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulderblade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS

are especially adapted to such cases, a single dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:

Dr. TUTT:—Dear Sir; For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

The first effect of TUTT'S PILLS is to increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced.

DR. J. F. HAYWOOD, OF NEW YORK, SAYS:—

"For diseases of the Liver that cannot be relieved by reaching the Liver to its normal functions, and for which the purpose no remedy has ever been invented that has as happy an effect as TUTT'S PILLS."

SOLD EVERYWHERE, PRICE 25 CENTS.

Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously, and is as Harmless as spring water. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

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S.S.S.

Is a perfect BLOOD PURIFIER, and is the only purely VEGETABLE remedy known to science, that has made radical and PERMANENT CURES of SYPHILIS and SCROFULA in all their stages.

It thoroughly removes mercury from the system; it relieves the agonies of mercurial rheumatism, and speedily cures all skin diseases.

A Prominent Druggist writes

"There are well-known citizens in this community who were victims in early life to this most horrible disease, and have been cured by the S. S. S., and are now to all appearances, and in their own belief, as free from taint of disease as the first man, fresh from the hands of his maker."

For Sale by all Druggists.

496 feb16 d4m

Attention, Bee-Keepers!

I AM NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH, ON short notice, Simplicity (Langstroth) Hives, 1 story with Top and Bottom Board, 6 Metal Cornered and 2 Broad Frames, holding 16 1 lb. section Boxes, at.....$2.00, F. O. B.
2 story Hives at.....$3.50, F. O. B.
All work guaranteed first class. Cash must accompany all orders. J. F. HAET, Mfg.
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Grand Concert!

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BOSTON'S BEST SOPRANO SINGER.

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Grand Civic and Military Display

IN HONOR OF THE OCCASION AT

ATLANTA!

Saturday, April 26, 1879.

In connection with the Local Military Organizations, it is fully understood that several of the

Crack Military Commands of Richmond, Virginia, in conjunction with the

RICHMOND HUSSARS OF AUGUSTA,

Will form the Body Guard and Escort of that true and tried Soldier,

GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE,

Who has kindly consented to deliver the

Memorial Oration!

The Georgia Railroad

Has made ample arrangements for the accommodation of all who may desire to attend.

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Will be Sold from all Ticket Stations at

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Tickets Goods for Five Days from and including the 24th.

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Green House Plants & Flowers.

ANY ONE WISHING TO BUY BEDDING Plants of all kinds will do well to call on me, or address me by mail, as I have no agents, and no one connected with me in any way in my business. ALPHONSE LAMBERT,
Dealer in Fruit Trees, Green House Plants, Shrubberies, Cut Flowers, Bouquets and Floral designs. Sole Proprietor of CENTRAL NURSERY, E. Fair street, near Cemetery, Atlanta. apr19 d2t

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L. R. McABOY, Jr., Manager.

Having leased the Piedmont House at Spartanburg, S. C., for a term of years, I propose to keep only a first class house in every respect. I have renovated the house from top to bottom, having carpeted all the rooms and furnished them with clean, new beds. My table will always be supplied with the best that the market affords. I guarantee satisfaction and all I ask of the traveling public is a trial. 331 apr19 d3m

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A Great Vegetable Purifying Agent.

Cuticura Soap,

A Medicinal and Toilet Soap.

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Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, these Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. $500 in gold will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer yourself or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

Try Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief.

For sale by all Druggists, and DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale and Retail.

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—AND—

BLOOD PURIFIER

Is Tonic, Cordial, Anti-Bilious,

CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, SOUR HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, FEVER AND AGUE, PALPITATION, CONSUMPTION,

DYSPEPSIA

and all Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Blood. It builds up the system, is pleasant to take, does not sicken, give pain, nor leave the system constipated, as other medicines do.

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CAKE from his favorite prescription, used in his own extensive practice for over 27 years. Superior to all known remedies. *In success is simply wonderful.* AND CANNOT FAIL TO GIVE SATISFACTION. Pamphlets free. Regular and Extraordinary Inducements offered. Send for Circular and Terms to Agents.

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THE SKIN AND SCALP.

How to Preserve Them and How to Treat Them when Diseased.

A Fair Skin and Luxuriant Tresses the Secret of Beauty.

Some of the Tortures Inflicted by Skin and Scalp Diseases.

A Valuable Treatise, By Mary E. Josselyn, M. D., of New York.

Apart from the suffering caused by skin diseases; their influence on the happiness of those to whom a delicate and pearly complexion is the dearest wish of their lives is paramount to all others. No lady afflicted with cutaneous eruptions, or loss of hair, will deny that, to obtain a fair skin and luxuriant tresses, she would gladly exchange the disfigurations that now mar her otherwise handsome face, hands, or hair, for other diseases of greater severity—even danger—could their existence be concealed from the public eye. There is something repulsive about a face covered with humor; and all the grace of manner and brilliant powers of conversation can scarcely remove the impression produced on one who witnessed it. It is remembered when more important and worthy subjects are forgotten. Many an estimable lady's life has been embittered by cutaneous affections. She imagines that every one sees and comments upon her looks. She avoids society and public places and endeavors to life her misery in seclusion. Here the struggle to improve her appearance is renewed. No remedy is too repulsive or dangerous to be used. Arsenic is devoured in large quantities, mercury is taken internally and applied externally until the teeth rattle in their loosened sockets, and the system groans beneath the load of poisons it is obliged to carry.

If such be the feelings of one afflicted with slight skin blemishes, what must be the condition of those suffering from salt rheum, tetter, ringworm, pemphigus, psoriasis, leprosy, lichen, prurigo, and scald head? No pen can fully describe the tortures they endure. Death in many cases might be considered a blessing. The burning heat, inflammation, and itching nearly impel the sufferer to do violence to himself in order to end his sufferings. I have seen patients tear their flesh with their nails until the blood flowed in streams. Others have told me that they could cut the flesh from their limbs, so great was the agony they endured.

With a view to impart some useful information on the construction and preservation of the skin, scalp, and hair, and the proper treatment of them when diseased, I have here condensed to a popular form such information as is most desired.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SKIN.

The skin is composed of two layers, which may be separated from each other by the action of a blister. The thin pellicle, which is raised up by the blister, is called the scarf skin, the cuticle, or the epidermis; that which remains in connection with the body is the sensitive skin, the cutis the derma, or the true skin. Each has separate duties to perform. The scarf skin is horny and insensible, and serves as a sheath to protect the more sensitive skin under it. Were the scarf skin taken off, we could not bear to have anything touch us. The derma, or true skin, and its glands, oil tubes, etc., are the seat of all cutaneous diseases. These may be separated into four great divisions, viz., diseases of the true skin, diseases of the sweat glands and tubes, diseases of the oil glands and tubes and diseases of the hair and hair glands.

THE OIL AND SWEAT GLANDS.

That the skin may be pliable and healthy it is necessary to have it oiled every day, and for this the Creator has wisely provided by placing in the true skin small glands and tubes, whose office it is to prepare and pour out upon the surface the proper amount of oil. On some parts of the body they do not exist, but are abundant on the face, nose, ears, head, eyelids, etc. They produce the wax of the ears, and on the head they open into the sheath of the hair, and furnish it with nature's own hair oil or pomade. When the skin is healthy, these little vessels are always at work, and constantly responding to the demands made upon them. Consequently no person should be afraid to wash thoroughly every day with soap and water, lest, as the Boston Medical Journal once taught, the skin be injured by having the oil removed from it.

FREQUENT WASHINGS WITH PURE SOAP

free from caustic alkalies)—and I have something to say further on about soap that will be of interest to all who desire to preserve the skin and scalp in health or to prophylactic treat them when diseased—and lukewarm water, followed by brisk rubbing with coarse towels, will do more to preserve the healthy action of the oil glands and tubes upon which depends a clear and wholesome complexion, than all the cosmetics in the world. So important is the free and perfect action of the sweat and fat or oil glands in the preservation of the general health, as well as the special condition of the skin, that particular attention to them will be rewarded by increased physical health.

They discharge upon the surface of the body about two and one-half pounds of matter per day, and their importance in the purification of the blood and fluids of the body is so great that were they closed by an impervious coating, like rubber or boiled silk, death would soon ensue.

The daily occupation of many, want of cleanliness in others, and the inheritance of a sluggish skin, pave the way for numerous diseases of these vessels and tubes. Their contents, instead of flowing freely, become hard and impacted, and the vessels are not emptied. Hence the origin of many diseases.

Sometimes the action of the glands is too great, and oil is poured out so profusely that the surface shines with it. At other times there is so little that the skin is dry and hard. In the hardened oily matter that constitutes comedones are found small animals, which Erasmus Wilson, the great authority, calls "the animal of the oily product of the skin."

THE GREAT SKIN AND SCALP DISEASES.

But bad as are minor forms of skin diseases, they sink into insignificance when compared with the great skin and scalp diseases with which thousands are afflicted during their whole lives. That the reader may know more about them, the principal affections are here named, omitting such as are symptoms of constitutional diseases, like measles, rash, etc. The most important are salt rheum, or eczema, tetter, ringworm, psoriasis, impetigo, leprosy, lichen, prurigo, barber's itch, Jackson's itch, ground itch, scald head, and dandruff.

Towering above all others in extent, in duration, in suffering, is

ECZEMA,

commonly called salt rheum. Wilson divides it into twelve species, and others into many more; but it is sufficiently clear to the average reader, and will be recognized by its small watery blister, about the size of a pinhead, wherever seen. Prurigo, impetigo, and psoriasis are but little behind salt rheum in the suffering they cause. Scald head is another obstinate affection, defying all remedies, destroying the hair, and producing great misery and suffering. The scaly, like the skin, is subject to salt rheum, tetter, dandruff, and other eruptive and scaly diseases, which generally destroy the hair follicles and produce permanent baldness.

THE TREATMENT

of diseases of the skin and scalp has been for centuries based upon the mistaken theory that they are entirely due to some impurity of the blood. No special attention has ever been directed to the important part the sweat and fat glands play in the propagation and maintenance of disease.

It is no unjust reflection upon the medical profession to say that its efforts in the cure of skin diseases have been a failure. What with mistaken theories, poisonous remedies, and blind adherence to methods and practices originating in ignorance and superstition, salt rheum, scald head and psoriasis flourish and increase upon systems shattered by the copious use, both internal and external, of mercury, arsenic, zinc and lead. Dr. Wood mildly admits that the mercurial influence does sometimes produce salt rheum—a fact so well known that it is recorded in most of the text books as mercurial eczema.

BLOOD PURIFIERS.

For centuries it has been the popular notion that diseases of the skin and scalp must be cured, if cured at all, by purifying the blood.

Admitting that this is partly true, what has been the method or what the remedies by which it was sought to be accomplished?

MERCURY AND ARSENIC.

Putting aside the senseless "sarsaparilla," "dock," and "dandelion" "blood purifiers," and considering only those remedies that have received the sanction of physicians, hospitals and colleges, we find that mercury and arsenic are the only medicinal agents of to-day, as they were hundreds of years ago, which are regarded by the "regular" as having specific medical properties for the purification of the blood, and hence the only remedies adapted to the treatment of skin and scalp diseases.

A FEW POISONS.

Out of seventeen prescriptions denominated "alteratives" or "blood purifiers," taken from a standard medical work, eight contained mercury in the form of corrosive sublimate, the proto iodide, and the blue pill, five arsenic, three iodine—all corrosive poisons. For four hundred years mercury has been the sheet-anchor of the regular practitioner, and arsenic the main stay of the specialist. It is not to be expected that the productions of quacks and patent-medicine men are any better. So much for internal remedies.

While the blood is being purified (?) by the internal administration of poison (!) the good work is often hastened forward, where the subject is a skin disase, by the external application of ointment and salves and solutions in every case containing a virulent poison. Referring to the same "standard medical work," we find that these are directed to be prepared from

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE,

(mercury!), white precipitate (mercury!!), red precipitate (mercury!!!), citrine ointment (mercury!!!), prussic acid, arsenic, zinc, sulphur, lead, creosote, and opium as suits the fancy or prejudice of the physician. Here is the whole list in the exact order in which they are given; not one is omitted. This is the course pursued by the average practitioner and advocated by most of the schools of medicine.

THE TRUE THEORY.

But a little light is being thrown upon the darkness that has surrounded the intellect of the past. To a few German and French physicians and specialists we owe what true progress we are making at the present time in the cure of obstinate affections of the skin and scalp. They teach and prove (1) that diseases of the skin and scalp are caused by a derangement of the secretory and excretory tubes and vessels of the true skin, and (2) that such diseases or affections are aggravated and maintained by poisonous fluids containing the virus of scrofula, malaria, or contagious disease, which are discharged from the blood and circulating fluids upon the skin through the sweat and fat glands. From these facts they successfully maintain that skin diseases cannot be cured solely by internal remedies, nor solely by external remedies, but by a judicious use of both. These affections are not wholly caused by impurities of the blood and circulating fluids, nor are they due entirely to a diseased condition of the sweat and fat glands, tubes, vessels, and cells of the true skin, but to a peculiar and inseparable condition of both. For if you treat the one to the neglect of the other no progress is made, but with attention to both at the same time, and the use of such remedies as I can here recommend, a permanent cure is possible in nearly every case.

"WHAT WE WANT,"

said a distinguished authority on the skin, "what we most earnestly desire in order to cure the most obstinate skin and scalp affections are three great remedies, with as many specific properties, viz:

"1. An external application of a jelly consistence that has the power of arresting inflammation and destroying fungus or parasitic growths.

"2. An emollient and healing soap, free from caustic alkalies, for cleansing diseased surfaces.

"3. An internal remedy having a chemical affinity or the power of uniting with and neutralizing or destroying the corrupt particles of matter, or disease-breeding elements which exist as impurities in the blood and circulating fluids, and which are discharged upon the skin by the sweat and fat glands to feed diseases already existing.

"With three such remedies as I conceive it possible to prepare, but which I do not now know to exist, I will venture to assert that ninety per centum of the skin diseases in existence may be permanently cured."

THE USUAL REMEDIES FAILURES.

If I have appeared severe upon the medical profession, I have not been unjustly so towards physicians who adhere to practices at variance with reason and common sense, and, withal, lamentable failures. I here assert that no ointment, salve, cerate, lotion or compound, for external application, nor alterative or "blood purifier" for internal use, to be found in the materia medica of the schools and colleges of medicines, and there are thousands of them, will certainly cure a case of chronic salt rheum, psoriasis, or leprosy—no, not even dandruff and simple scaly affections. I have tried them with all the care and experience suggested by a liberal education, but with unsatisfactory results, as to specific curative properties.

HOPE FOR THE AFFLICTED.

Hence, when Messrs. Weeks & Potter, chemists and druggists, of Boston, informed me that for eight years they had been experimenting with medicinal agents and had obtained mostly from substances never before used in medicine, and by a process original with them selves, three great remedies which they believed to be an infallible cure for every kind of skin and scalp disease from salt rheum to dandruff, whether caused by a scrofulous or a diseased-tainted blood, or by a morbid condition of the glands, tubes, vessels and cells of the true skin, or both, As I had concluded to devote my life entirely to the treatment of skin and scalp diseases, to which I have given much study and attention, I eagerly embraced the opportunity given me by Messrs. Weeks & Potter to make a thorough test of these remedies in my practice, and if successful to give them such publicity as their merits entitled them to. This I now do with the object of thereby lessening as far as in my power the great suffering caused by the diseases under consideration. With this object in view I received a quantity of each remedy and made a most careful examination of them.

THE FIRST.

The name given to the first of these great remedies is Cuticura, from cutis, the skin, and curia, a cure—a skin cure. In practice I found it possessed wonderful curative properties as they exist in no other remedies of the day. It is entirely unlike anything for external application that I have ever seen before. It does not contain a particle of deleterious or unwholesome matter, and is so easily applied that no irritation or pain is caused by its application to raw and inflamed surfaces.

Cuticura, when used as directed, is wonderfully adapted to sooth and heal the most inflamed surface, to allay itchings and irritations, that have been the torture of a lifetime, to destroy fungus or unnatural growths of the skin and the scalp, to cleanse and purify the pores of the skin, and restore to healthy and regular action the oil glands, tubes and cells, upon whose perfect action depend the preservation of a healthy skin and restoration when diseased. It does not evaporate until the temperature is raised to more than double that of the body, and hence is not dissipated by heat, but remains on the skin until completely absorbed. It does not contain a trace of mercury, arsenic, zinc or caustic chemicals of any kind. It will not become rancid or spoil on exposure in any climate. It will be as fresh, fragrant, soothing and healing fifty years hence as it is to-day. Contrast this with the horrible salves and ointments of the present time. Its fragrant odor is no more grateful than is its agreeable taste, for, be it known, no remedy is better adapted to cure affections of the throat and lungs than Cuticura.

THE SECOND.

A pure skin soap, appropriately named after the great remedy from which it draws its curative properties, is of a delicate natural, green color, showing its wholesome origin. Its emollient, soothing, and healing action is the same as Cuticura, only in a modified form. While it cannot take the place of the latter in the treatment of obstinate skin and scalp affections, it may ably assist it at every stage, and is positively indispensable in most cases. It is in every respect a pleasing contrast to the filthy products prepared from the refuse of sinks, vats, hotels, hospitals, and rendering-houses, reeking with putrescence and animal parasites and the germs of contagious diseases, and innocently labelled "skin soap." In recommending the Cuticura soap as an assistant to Cuticura, as well as for the preservation of the skin of infants, of gentlemen who shave, and those who desire a fresh and wholesome skin and scalp, I but fill to the brim the measure of my duty to the public.

Permit me to pause a momennt to impress upon all the necessity of frequent washing of the skin and scalp with soap—using plenty of soap (free from caustic alkalies). Whether the skin or scalp is diseased or healthy, do not be afraid of soap. To assist all other remedies if diseased, and preserve and freshen the healthy skin. Too much ignorance prevails as to its value in the preservation of the skin and scalp. Cuticura soap is a most fragrant and refreshing application to the skin and will preserve the complexion better than all the cosmetics in existence. For the toilet, bath, and nursery, it is the purest healing and cleansing soap before the public, and should be eagerly demanded by all who value health, a clear skin and wholesome complexion.

THE THIRD

great remedy submitted to me is called the Cuticura Resolvent because of its intimate relation to Cuticura in the cure of skin and scalp diseases. Of all the remedies for the purification of the blood and circulating fluids that I have ever examined, none approach in specific medical action the wonderful properties of the Resolvent. In forty minutes after taking the first dose it may be detected by chemical analysis in the saliva, sweat, fat and blood, showing that it has entered the blood and circulating fluids, and made the entire circuit of the human labyrinth many times. Chemical tests show it to be present in the water with which the patient has bathed on rising in the morning. This wonderful property alone should render it famous, for by thus entering and becoming a part of the circulating fluids it is enabled to traverse every diseased cell, tube and vessel of the skin, and leave its wholesome medical constituents upon the surface of the body, thus realizing the dream of the greatest French physicians.

But it does more than this. It is a powerful purifying agent and liver stimulant. It neutralizes and resolves away blood poisons, caused by virus of scrofula, cancer, canker, malarial or contagious diseases.

It destroys microscopic insects or parasites which infest the water and air of malarial regions, and breed many forms of skin diseases, besides destroying the liver and kidneys. And besides all these wonderful properties, it regulates the stomach and bowels so successfully that digestion becomes so perfect as to admit of a rapid increase of wholesome tissue, while the mental and physical forces are so favorably affected that the most obstinate affections, which have been pronounced incurable by the highest medscal authorities, are speedily and permanently cured.

Having been charmed, I must confess, with the results of my analyses of these new remedies, my next step was to demonstrate their value in the treatment of the great skin affections usually considered incurable. I know that every word I now write

WILL AWAKEN HOPE

in the breast of many a life-long sufferer. Can I, in a broad and Christian spirit, with out prejudice, without reservation, say to those afflicted, Here, in these great natural remedies, is a speedy and permanent cure? With a just sense of the responsibility I assume, I say, I can. There does not exist a case of chronic salt rheum, tetter, ringworm, pemphigus, psoriasis, leprosy, lichen, prurigo, scald-head, dandruff, or itching or scaly eruptions that the Cuticura remedies may not cure, unless the recuperative powers of the glands and tubes are destroyed forever. Instantly they begin their great work. Relief dates from the first application and a cure speedily follows their faithful use.

HUNDREDS OF LIVING WITNESSES.

The best evidence I can offer in favor of these great remedies is the wonderful cures they have made—cures that have astonished, nay, dumbfounded the noted specialists of the day, and created an excitement among medical men, among druggists, among all classes of society, never equalled by any other remedies in the history of medicines.

Among the many remarkable cures performed by the Cuticura remedies I have space only for the following:

Hon. William Taylor, Boston, Massachusetts, permanently cured of a humor of the face and scalp (eczema) that had been treated unsuccessfully for twelve years by many of Boston's best physicians and most noted specialists, as well as European authorities. He says: "I have been so elated with my successful use of the Cuticura remedies that I have stopped men in the streets to tell them of my case."

Charles Houghton, Esq., lawyer, 17 Congress street, Boston, certifies to a case of eczema or salt rheum, which had been under his personal observation for ten years, and which covered the greater part of the patient's body with its peculiar agitating and itching scab, and to which all known remedies and methods of treating such diseases had been applied without benefit, has completely disappeared, leaving a clean and wholesome skin, under the use of the Cuticura remedies.

Alderman J. A. Tucker, 13 Doane street, Boston, writes: "I think I have paid for medicines and medical treatment during the last twenty years all of three thousand dollars without receiving any permanent benefit. Since my cure I have had no trouble from the disease, and have not had such good health in twenty years as during the last six months. I believe it the greatest discovery of this century." Disease, eczema or salt rheum of the body, limbs, face and scalp.

Messrs. Dunning Brothers, druggists, Allegan, Mich., write under date of February 11: "A case of leprosy in our poorhouse is being cured by the Cuticura remedies. The county had employed all of the doctors, and had sent to New York for advice, but all to no avail. The patient commenced getting better as soon as he began using them. Had been confined to his bed for two and one-half years. Last week he dressed for the first time. When he washed there would a quart of scales come off of him. This happened every day. We think it a wonderful cure." This case is creating great excitement in that section of the country.

H. A. Raymond, Esq., Jackson, Mich., auditor Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw railroad, was cured of scald head that had resisted all remedies for nine years.

F. H. Drake, Esq., agent for Harper & Brothers, Detroit, Mich., gives an astonishing account of his case (eczema rodent) which had been treated by consultation of physicians without benefit, and which speedily yielded to the Cuticura remedies.

P. P. Carroll, Esq., attorney at law, 34 Camp street, New Orleans, writes a long letter gratefully acknowledging a cure of tetter of the hands, which had afflicted him for years.

Fred. Rohrer, Esq., Cashier Stock Growers' National Bank, Pueblo, Colorado, writes: "I am so well pleased with its effects upon my baby that I cannot afford to be without it in my house. It is a wonderful cure, and is bound to become very popular as soon as its virtues are known to the masses."

J. S. Weeks, Esq., town treasurer, St. Albans, Vt., says in a letter dated May 28: "It works to a charm on my baby's face and head. Cured the head entirely, and has nearly cleaned the face of sores. I have recommended it to several, and Dr. Plant has ordered it for them."

M. M. Chick, esq., 41 Franklin street, Boston, says: "My little daughter, eighteen months old, has what the doctors call eczema. We have tried 'most everything, and at last have used about a box of Cuticura, and she is almost a new child, and we feel very happy."

It would require every column of this paper to do justice to a description of the cures performed by the Cuticura remedies. Eczema of the palms of the hands and of the ends of the fingers, very difficult to treat and usually considered incurable, small patches of tetter and salt rheum on the ears, nose, and sides of the face, scald heads with loss of hair without number, heads covered with dandruff and scaly eruptions—especially of children and infants, many of which since birth had been a mass of scabs—psoriasis, leprosy, and other frightful forms of skin diseases, scrofulous ulcers, old sores, and discharging wounds—each and all of which have been speedily, permanently, and economically cured by the Cuticura remedies.

Of such a record Messrs. Weeks & Potter may be justly proud. It is a grand medical triumph, a triumph that will be gratefully remembered by thousands long after the originators have passed away.

To relieve and permanently cure diseases of the skin and scalp which have been the torture of a lifetime, to replace the repulsive evidences of disease with the glow of health, and thus render beautiful the face of man or woman, is to deserve the gratitude of mankind.

That Cuticura externally applied, with a proper use of the Cuticura Soap and the internal use of the Cuticura Resolvent, will cure speedily and permanently the worst forms of skin and scalp diseases with loss of hair, I think I have fully demonstrated.

I know that what I have written in these columns will bring

JOY TO MANY,

and I mean it shall. I want to make those happy who, by reason of these affections and diseases, have been unhappy; and that I may do so, I freely proclaim the virtues of the Cuticura remedies, and as long as good natured editors grant me space in their papers I mean to do so. And as long as Messrs. Weeks & Potter can furnish them at a price within the reach of all who need them, there must be less suffering from these intolerable disorders than ever before. Let me say, in conclusion, what I have before so often said, the Cuticura remedies will cure scalp and skin diseases that have defied the skill and resources of the ablest physicians. I have demonstrated it to be true. A grand curative blessing is thus substituted for death-dealing poisons. Mercury, arsenic, zinc and lead, and a thousand and one other revolting, poisonous and senseless things prescribed by ignorance and superstition must now sink into obscurity before the wonderful healing power of Cuticura. As a humantarian I recommend them to humanity. As a physician I indorse them, and rejoice at their discovery.

*Mary E. Josselyn, M. D., Physician for Diseases of the Skin and Scalp; Consultation Rooms, 71 Madison Avenue, New York.

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, ETC

THE SURPRISE STORE!

72, 74, 76 and 78 Whitehall STREET. 72, 74, 76 and 78 Whitehall
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REGENSTEIN & KUTZ.

1879. GRAND SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT! 1879.

MESSRS. REGENSTEIN & KUTZ respectfully announce to the Ladies of Atlanta, Georgia, and neighboring states that they have been receving from Paris, Berlin and New York, the past six weeks the most UNPRECEDENTEDLY LARGE STOCK OF

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS

EVER OPENED IN THE SOUTHERN STATES, which they will offer at such unheard of prices that the most sceptical person will be convinced that they are immense bargains, and that the Surprise Store fully sustains its reputation of keeping the best and most stylish goods at the lowest figures. OBSERVE OUR QUOTATIONS.

STRAW GOODS.

Our stock of Straw Goods shis Season is immense, we having received up to the present day over 5,000 cases, comprising every quality and style of Hat that has been issued this season. Our competitors in this line cannot approach us in prices, all our Hats being manufactured by and expressly for us.

THE SHADE HAT OF THE SEASON, THE CASCADE ONLY 25c. SOLD ELSEWHERE FOR 50c.

Children's Sailor Hats, only 25c.....Elsewhere at 40c
Imported Azorian Fayal Hats, only 85c.....Elsewhere at $1.50
Child's Real Leghorn Flats, only 40c.....Elsewhere at 85c
Imported Braid "Garland," only 35c.....Well worth 75c

Leghorn Flats and Dress Hats, Real French Chip Hats, American Chips, English Milan, Cantons, Manilla, at equally low prices.

FLOWERS.

Our trade in Flowers having become so extensive, we have been compelled to open a factory at 21 Wooster street, New York, where we manufacture all our Flowers. We are thus enabled to offer them at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other house. In addition to which we have imported through our branch house in PARIS, NO. 9 RUE BERGERE, 1,000 Cartons of Real French Flowers in the choicest and most exquisite designs shown this season, and at bottom prices.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!

It would be superfluous for us to go into a detailed statement of our Ribbon stock, it being a household saying in Atlanta that the only place to buy Ribbons is at the SURPRISE STORE. This season our stock is larger and more attractive than ever, comprising as it does all the leading novelties in Fancy Ribbons, Two-Tone Satin, Moires Gros Grain, Watered and Cord-Edged. We are selling a

No. 5 Gros Grain All-Silk Ribbon at 5c. per yard.
" 7 " " " " " 7½c. per yard.
" 9 " " " " " 10c. per yard.
" 12 " " " " " 12½c. per yard.

SILKS! SILKS!!

Our assortment of Fancy Silks and Satins is universally extensive. Attention is directed to our FIGURED GAUZE SILK AT 35c. PER YARD in the newest and most elegant shades. Black and Colored Satins, Chenille Gauzes, Damassee Silks, Turquoise in all shades and qualities.

OUR TRIMMED HAT DEPARTMENT

Which has been placed under the most efficient management, and is very complete, will be found to immeasurably surpass all other stores put together in variety, excellence and cheapness. We are also prepared to display a large stock of PARIS and NEW YORK PATTERN HATS of the most elegant designs of the season.

EMBROIDERIES.

We have received this spring over 5,000 pieces White and Colored Hamburg Edgings and Insertings at the lowest figures that have ever been seen. They have been bought at the recent large auction sales, and are positive bargains. Come and convince yourself.

1,500 yards Embroidery at 1¼ cts. per yard.
1,500 " " " 2½ " " "
1,500 " " " 4½ " " "
and at 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12½, 15, 18 and 20c. upwards.

HOSIERY. Bargains! Bargains!! Bargains!!!

500 doz. Colored Child's Hose, all sizes, good quality, at 5c. per pair—a bargain at 10c. Come at once before thy are all gone.
500 doz. extra large size child's Hose, superior quality, 10c. per pair—6 pair for 50c.
500 doz. Ladies' Solid Colors, Light-Blue, Pink, Cardinal, Seal-Brown, 6 pair for 50c.
500 doz. extra long Ladies Striped Hose at 12½ cts. per pair. A superb assortment of Ladies' and Misses' White and Fancy Balbriggan Silk Clocked Hose at large reductions from usual rates. For lack of space we are unable to quote our great bargains in Kid Gloves, Lisle Thread Gloves, Corsets, Fans and Fan Cords.

Handkerchiefs, Lace Novelties, Swiss and Silk Ties, Ornaments, Veiling, Crapes, Feathers, Combs, Linen Goods, Collars and Cuffs, Lace Curtains, Napkins and Table Linen, Towels and Toweling, Purses, Infants' Lace Caps, Laces of all kinds.

PICTURE FRAMES.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have opened a new department for Picture Frames where we will at all times keep a large stock at the lowest possible prices. We quote:

Black Walnut, Rustic Style, Picture Frames, with glass and back at 12½, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 and 40c., according to size.
Black Walnut Rustic Motto Frames, 30c.

SHOES. SHOES.

Our immense Shoe Department is now replete with an enormous stock at the lowest prices, far below their real value. We have just received—

500 pairs Ladies' Foxed Shoes, 75c. a pair, worth $1.25.
1,500 pairs Ladies' Cloth Gaiters from 50c. to $2.00 per pair, worth double the money.
500 pairs Ladies' Foxed Shoes, $1.00 a pair, worth $1.50.
1,500 pairs latest styles Button and Side-Laced Boots extraordinarily cheap.

Ladies' and Misses' Slippers, the best stock in the city from 35c. a pair upwards.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Bargains in Men's White Dress Shirts, Bargains in Underwear, Bargains in Linen Collars and Cuffs, Bargains in Hosiery. Mens' Colored Half Hose 6c. per pair. Suspenders, Ties, Jewelry.

A Large and Extensive Stock of Men's Felt and Straw Hats, all Styles, Lowest Prices and Best Quality.

An examination is respectfully solicited.

REGENSTEIN & KUTZ,

265 apr13 d2w 72, 74, 76 and 78 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

Indigestion.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weekness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and to keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See other column.

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, April 18, 1879.

EXCHANGE—	Buying at	Selling at
	par	¼ prem.
BONDS—		
Georgia 6s	106@108	Atlanta City 8s.. 106@108
Georgia 7s	110@112	Atlanta 10s	111@112
Georgia 7s gold	110@112	Augusta City 7s.. 98@100
Georgia 8s	110@112	Savannah City.. 75@ 77
So. Car. rails 6s 78@ 80		Macon City	45@ 56
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	109@111	Ga. R. R. 7s	105@107
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga	111@112	Ga. R. R. 6s	100@102
& Cent. R. R.	109@111	A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112
Mob. & W P R R		Central R. R. 7s	109@111
1st mortgage	101@103	So. West R. R. 7s	103@105
Atlanta Water	98@100	M. & W. R. R. 7s	103@105
Atlanta City 7s	98@100	W. & A. R. R. Lessees, 10 per cent income bonds	105@108
STOCKS—			
Georgia R. R.	85@ 87	South Wes R. R.	105@106
Central R. R.	75@ 77	Atlanta Str't RR	94@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	108@110		

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Noon.—Stocks buoyant. Money 5. Exchange—long $4.86; short $4.87½. Governments dull. State Bonds flim.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Evening.—Money 4@5. Exchange $4.86. Governments s rong and higher; new fives $1.05. State Bonds inactive.

Stocks closed strong and active.

N Y. Central	115⅞	Chicago & N.W.	61¼
Erie	26½	Preferred	91⅝
Lake Shore	71⅜	Rock Island	101
Illinois Central	88	Western Union	106⅞
Pittsburg	93¾		

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin.....$120,463,855 Currency....$39,517,184

LONDON, April 18—noon.—Consols 99⅛. Erie 26⅝. 3:30 p. m. 26⅞.

BERLIN, April 18.—Specie decrease 2,060,000 marks.

PARIS, April 18—1:30 p.m.—Rentes 115f, 2½c.

COMMERCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, April 18 1879

The circular of the Liverpool cotton brokers association says: "The cotton market closed strong Thursday and reopened Tuesday with active demand and large business at higher prices. Sales since then have been considerable, and the quotations have generally advanced. American was in extensive demand and advanced a farthing to five-sixteenths. Sea Island was in fair demand and a half-pence higher. Futures reopened buoyant with a large business and advanced 5-32@3-16. On last Wednesday they were weak and most of Tuesday's improvement was lost; on Thursday they were again strong and Wednesday's decline was recovered. Final rates show an advance of 5-32@3-16.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

Cotton active; middlings 11c; low middlings 10¾c.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

By wagon	52
Air Line Railroad	38
Georgia Railroad	47
Central Railroad	63
Western and Atlantic Railroad	17
West Point Railroad	20
Total	237
Receipts previously	86,340
Total	86,577
Stock Sept. 1	101
Grand total	86,678

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	000
Shipments previously	80,450
Total	80,450
Stock on hand	6,228

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—noon.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 6¾; middling Orleans 6 7-16; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 6,900; American 6,250; futures steady; uplands, low middling clause, May and June delivery 6 11-32; June and July delivery 6 13-32; July and August delivery 6 15-32@6 7-16; August and September delivery 6½. Sales of the week 61,000 bales; American 46,000; speculation 9,000; export 4,000; actual export 7,000; imports 21,000; American 14,000; stock 519,000; American 442,000; afloat 336,000; American 267,000.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—1:30 p. m.—Futures firmer; more buyers at last quotations; uplands low middling clause June and July delivery 6¾@6 13-32.

LIVERPOOL, April 18—2:30 p. m.—Market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firmer and slightly dearer for all articles.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—3:30 p. m.—Sales of American to-day 9,850; uplands, low middling clause, April delivery 6¾; May and June delivery 6¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—5 p m.—Futures closed steady at to-day's highest prices.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Noon—Cotton firm; sales 511 bales; middling uplands 11 13-16; middling Orleans 11 15-16; futures firmer.

April	11.93	June	12.08
May	11.93	July	12.21

NEW YORK, April 18—Evening—Cotton steady; sales 1,228 bales; middling uplands 11⅞; middling Orleans 12; net receipts of the week 2,668; gross 15,323; exports to Great Britain 7,729; France 393; continent 2,878; sales 4,909; stock 179,586; net receipts to-day 421; gross 421; futures closed barely steady; sales 122,000 bales.

April	11.80@11.82	September	12.09@12.10
May	11.91@11.92	October	11.54@11.53
June	12.08@12.09	November	11.14@11.16
July	12.24	December	11.07@11.09
August	12.36@12.37		

NEW YORK, April 18.—The following is the comparative statement for the week ending to day:

Net receipts at all United States ports	49,329
Same time last year	37,364
Showing an increase	2,97-
Total receipts to date	4,245,59-
Same time last year	4,011,21-
Showing an increase	234,377
Exports for the week	53,0 1
Same week last year	65,142
Showing a decrease	12,047
Total exports to date	3,085,127
Same time last year	2,845,341
Showing an increase	239,796
Stock at all United States ports	422,203
Same time last year	441,821
Showing a decrease	21,618
Stock at interior towns	57,328
Same time last year	57,036
Showing an increase	292
Stock at Liverpool	519,000
Same time last year	764,000
Showing a decrease	245,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	267,000
Same time last year	261,000
Showing a increase	6,000

GALVESTON, April 18.—Cotton steady; middlings 11; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 487 bales; gross —; sales 161; stock 19,176.

Weekly—Net receipts 2,476; gross 2,513; sales 5,514; exports to Great Britain 5,048; coastwise 1,664.

NORFOLK, April 18.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¼; net receipts 832 bales; gross —; stock 14,384.

Weekly—Net receipts 6,799; gross —; sales 1,053; exports coastwise 3,325.

BALTIMORE, April 18—Cotton firm; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11½; good ordinary 10⅞; net receipts 115 bales; gross —; stock 4,694.

Weekly—Net receipts 136; gross 2,569; sales 3,281; spinners 1,400; exports to Great Britain 1,500; continent 946; coastwise 160.

BOSTON, April 18.—Cotton firm; middlings 12; low middlings 11⅜; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 900 bales; gross 1,953 sales —; stock 4,825.

Weekly—Net receipts 4,922; gross 10,741; sales —; exports to Great Britain 2,632.

WILMINGTON, April 18.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¼; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts 1 bale; gross —; sales —; stock 2,447.

Weekly—Net receipts 2,611; gross —; sales 240; exports coastwise 567.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—Cotton firm; middlings 12; low middlings 11⅜; good ordinary 11; net receipts 22 bales; gross 562; sales 1,056.

Weekly—Sales 4,848; spinners 4,022; exports to Great Britain 898; stock 9,809.

SAVANNAH, April 18.—Cotton firm; middlings 11 5-16; low middlings 11 1-16; good ordinary 10 11-16; net receipts 858 bales; gross —; sales 700; stock 12,604.

Weekly—Net receipts 4,479; gross —; sales 4,150; exports to Great Britain 7,085; coastwise 3,305.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 1,103 bales; gross 1,751; sales 2,000; stock 146,713.

Weekly—Net receipts 9,328; gross 12,023; sales 13,850; exports to Great Britain 7,052; continent 5,061; coastwise 5,681.

MOBILE, April 18.—Cotton firm; middlings 11; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 150 bales; gross —; sales 300; stock 10,560.

Weekly—Net receipts 2,399; gross —; sales 1,400; exports to Great Britain 7,098; France 3,236; coastwise 2,315.

MEMPHIS, April 18.—Cotton, upward tendency; middlings 11⅜; net receipts 570 bales; gross 663; sales 200; stock 35,862.

Weekly—Net receipts 4,345; sales 6,000; shipments 7,394.

AUGUSTA, April 18

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6⅝d; in New York at 11⅜c; in Atlanta at 11c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, diminishing northwest and southwest winds, slightly warmer clear weather, stationary or rising barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, April 18, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.01	51	46	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.02	55	61	N. E.	Light	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	30.25	62	51	.....	Calm	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.28	68	56	N.	Light	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.32	65	63	N. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.10	68	65	N. W.	Brisk	.10	Fair.
Mobile	30.23	56	57	N.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30.18	54	55	N. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.26	64	39	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.01	57	58	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., April 18, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m	29.89	45	60	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
11:31	29.86	52	47	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
2 p. m.	29.95	55	38	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
4:06	29.94	57	35	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
9 p. m.	30.05	53	42	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31 "	30.07	51	46	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar.....29.984 | Maximum ther.....58
Mean daily ther.....51.50 | Minimum ther.....45
Mean daily humid. 46.66 | Total rainfall.....00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Machines for Special Purposes.

In addition to the regular family machine, known as the Light-Running "Domestic," we manufacture machines for various special purposes.

Hand Machine,
For invalids or travelers. On the "Domestic" system, with modifications.

Large Machine,
For the manufacture of heavy clothing. On the "Domestic" system, enlarged and strengthened.

Leather Machine,
For shoe work, etc. On the "Domestic" system, with modified shuttle movement.

Grover & Baker, No. 24,
For all family purposes, and especially for embroidery. The well-known G. & B. family machine, making the elastic stitch.

Grover & Baker, No. 9,
For general purposes. A shuttle machine of great popularity.

Grover & Baker Hand Machine,
For travelers. Embodies the features of the No. 24.

The Bag Machine,
For grain or salt sacks. Makes the elastic G. & B. stitch, and will sew with a strong twine.

Grover & Baker Repairs.
We furnish parts for repairing the machines sold by the G. & B. Co.

CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GA.
398 mar25,'79 dly

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 apr6 1878-d1y

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Green house plants and flowers—A. Lambert.
Piedmont House—L. E. McAboy.
Cuticura—Sold by all Druggists.

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Members of Orphan Auxiliary Association, 5th District, I. O. O. B., are requested to attend quarterly meeting at 3 p. m., Sunday, the 20th of April, in the Vestry of the Temple. H. FRANKLIN,
apr19 d2t Secretary.

—There will be a business meeting of the Auxiliary Societies of the Woman's Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South, residing in Atlanta and vicinity, at Trinity church, Monday, 4 o'clock, p. m., April 21st. 000 apr19 d2t

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 19, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—To-day one week will be the 26th.

—Afternoon driving is getting more popular.

—Cotton futures have taken another advance in price.

—The breezes were rather fresh yesterday for the month of April.

—Just think of it! Strawberries only 15 cents per quart in Atlanta.

—The passenger train of the Atlanta and West Point road came in on time yesterday.

—The May supply of fresh music is coming in a little ahead of time.

—Meat is going down and an Alabama street merchant is beginning to grow happy.

—Broad street bridge should be repainted and tightened up at once.

—Several of the city convicts confined at the rock-quarry are down with fever.

—Some new runners and iron is being put in the Marietta street car track.

—Barber-shops are being fitted up for the summer campaign.

—A large quantity of steel track is being laid on the Western and Atlantic railroad.

—A saber tournament is billed to come off at Oglethorpe park April 25.

—One of Dalton's fairest attractions is a guest of the Wilson house.

—The superior court is doing plenty of work in the criminal line.

—It is thought that there will be at least five thousand visitors in Atlanta on memorial day.

—Se ure reserved seats this morning for Quintette Club Concert next Monday evening.

—A good many of the canine tribe of Atlanta are suffering with an attack of distemper.

—Some of the street sewers of Atlanta are being used as slop-tubs, and in consequence of this the eyes of many of them are closed up water-tight.

—The officers' quarters at McPherson barracks are being repainted, and the gardens in front of each are being filled with beautiful flowers.

—Millinery. New and stylish at Mrs. McCormick's, 31 Whitehall street. Not closing out, but receiving new goods twice a week. apr19 d3t

It is rumored that the government is negotiating for another site for a permanent barracks here; one hundred acres of land have been offered for five thousand dollars, and the owner offers to remove the buildings on the present site that belong to the government for twenty thousand dollars, making the total cost to the government of twenty five-thousand dollars.

A New Colored Company.

The Georgia Cadets is a new military organization recently formed in this city by some of Atlanta's best colored citizens. M. H. Bentley, the well known barber, has been elected to command the company, and he is ably assisted in his endeavors by a good corps of officers. The company is supplied with arms, and now a committee is on the streets calling upon the citizens of Atlanta to subscribe to a sum of sufficient size to enable the men to uniform themselves. The amount needed is not much, and a small donation here and there would be amply sufficient to accomplish the purpose of the committee. The lists are now going the rounds. The committee should meet with the proper encouragement.

Musical.

The concert next Monday evening will be given by the celebrated "Mendelssohn Quintette Club," of Boston, in full force, (six acknowledged artists) assisted by Mrs. Captain Knowles, the distinguished vocalist of Boston, and by invitation Mad. Schultze, of this city, will preside at the piano in rendering a concerto for that instrument by Mendelssohn, accompanied by the full Club, all offering a rare entertainment that we are sure will be enjoyed by the large audience that will be present.

Saturday, April 19th. 8. Important.

McNAIR'S PATENT.

How to Get a New Spring Suit on Easy Terms.

Yesterday morning, between six and seven o'clock, the money-drawer of the ticket office of Messrs. Baldwin, McGill and Webb was robbed of about thirty-two dollars. Mr. Webb, the only member of the firm who was in the office at the time, was engaged in a back room. The money was missed by Mr. Webb when he came out. Suspicion at once rested on Levi McNair, a colored employee of the office, who was in front sweeping out and cleaning up, while Mr. Webb was in the back room as above stated.

The negro, upon being accosted several hours after by Mr. Webb, was charged with being the thief. He stoutly denies having been near the drawer, and states that he knew nothing about the affair. Mr. Webb had him arrested by Officer Flynn, of the police force, who carried him to the station-house, where he was locked up. Before turning the key on him, however, McNair was subjected to a rigid search. After some little time had been spent in examining every inch of clothing upon his person, a ten-dollar bill was drawn out from its resting place in the lining of the negro's cap. He failed to give any satisfactory of how this money came there and from whom he got it. His house was then searched and in it was found a new suit of clothes and a new hat. These were carried to the station-house and the prisoner asked how he came by them. As soon as he saw the clothes he commenced weakening in spirits and admitted having taken the money, and further stated that he had purchased the clothes from a store on Whitehall street and the hat from Mr. Lewis Clarke, and that he had paid for them with the money that he had taken from the drawer.

The case came up for a preliminary trial yesterday afternoon before Justice Tanner. After hearing all of the evidence in the case, the negro was committed to jail to await trial in the city court.

FUN AT THE BAZAR.

Last Evening's Festivities.

The second night of the bazar was a success in every way. James's hall was full from an early hour until midnight. All the tables were well patronized. In furnishing a description of the features of the bazar, we must begin with the garden which covers the large stage. Here in attractive arrangement are all sorts of good things. The most delicious eatables and the purest of innocent beverages are here offered at very low prices. Here every day a lunch is served at restaurant prices, with anything you want. Passing from the garden, we come to the Indian department, where a stalwart chief stands by a handsome squaw. Both are arrayed in true Indian style and add greatly to the interest of the department. Various articles are here offered for sale, including bead work and Indian styles of workmanship. This department is quite popular all the time. Just beyond it is the beautiful Swedish booth, under the supervision of Mrs. Foute. We could spend the entire evening at this charming place. The booth sparkles with an array of pretty articles which represent long hours of careful toil directed by the best taste. The sloping roof is a perfect resemblance of snow. Cotton, worked into long, wavy rolls, looks as soft as the fleecy covering of winter itself. The ladies make continual improvements in this department, keeping it always freshly supplied in novelties. The Spanish booth has many attractions also. Here there are fancy articles in abundance. The domestic venture attracts everybody. For fifty cents you can get a sack of flour or a canvased ham or other articles as valuable and useful.

In the Gypsy tent fortunes are told in the most approved style. It is amusing to hear the little Gypsies predict the big events of the future always to the satisfaction of the subject.

The last of the booths is the German. It is adorned with the national colors, as are the Spanish and Swedish booths. Its array of fancy articles and tempting contents is rich in quality and variety. A half dozen pretty girls are always on hand. Besides all the ladies and girls in charge of the tables there are scores of girls of all ages from six to eighteen arrayed in pretty fancy costumes walking the floor, showing visitors the many attractions and explaining the meaning of everything. It is pleasant to stroll through the bazar under such guidance. There is no denominational interest in the bazar. All denominations are represented in it. Ladies and gentlemen from all our churches are coming in and helping all they can in the good cause. Thus far the success of these efforts has been very encouraging.

BAZAR NOTES.

The ladies will have a lunch at noon. Drop in and see them and eat a good lunch at restaurant prices.

BAZAR.

The ladies return thanks to those firemen who honored the bazar with their presence last night, and extend an invitation for them all to turn out in full uniform, and come to the hall to-night and vote for their two favorites—Lynch and Karwisch.

Miss Sallie Sells Mrs. Leonard, the cashier, is taking in lots of money, Mrs. Holmes being one of the finest saleswomen we have ever seen, and assisted by Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Hoge and a host of charming girls in lovely costumes. We notice there two sewing machines kindly donated by the Singer and Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine companies. Mr. Leonard has, among other things, donated a lovely doll in a blue walking suit, which is attracting much attention.

A PAYNE-FUL STORY.

The Indian Doctor Called Back to Answer His Accusers.

Mr. George Speer, a former member of the police force of Atlanta, returned to the city yesterday from Lynchburg, Virginia, having in custody Alonzo Payne, who at one time practiced medicine here and called himself an "Indian doctor." Payne was arrested by the police several months since for practicing medicine without license. He was admitted to bail. Mr. Watson going his bond. When his case was called it was found that Payne had left Atlanta and gone to Lynchburg, Va., where he was engaged in the same business that he was carrying on in Atlanta when he was broken up by the intervention of the officers of the law.

Mr. Watson, to protect himself against a forfeiture of the bond that he had signed to secure Payne's presence when the case was called, at once secured the services of Mr. Speer, who went on to Lynchburg and arrested the Indian doctor. Payne says that he did not intend to jump his bond, and would have come on if he had been summoned in the proper style. He says that he is not afraid to stand his trial, and is fully satisfied that he will be acquitted. He claims to be an Indian, and says that he had lived as a member of the Cherokee tribe for eleven years before he came to Atlanta and commenced practicing medicine.

Payne says that George Bushyhead, the chief of the Cherokee nation, which is now located in Jackson county, N. C., is his uncle, and states further that he will be here to-day to remain by him during his trial. Alonzo Payne is well known in Atlanta, as for many years past he has been known as an Indian doctor, and claimed to be able to cure any kind of disease with his roots and herbs.

THE ATLANTA CADETS.

What They are Doing for the Coming Memorial Day.

The Atlanta Cadets held a large and enthusiastic meeting at their armory Wednesday evening last. There were fully fifty of the leading members of the company present and much enthusiasm was manifested upon all sides over the coming parade and display which this company will make on the 26th. Captain McCandless feels quite confident that he will have out in uniform fifty men on memorial day. That number is already uniformed and have signified their intention to turn out in the parade.

Invitations have been sent by the Cadets to company C., of Richmond, Captain M. S. Spotswood commanding, and the Richmond Blues, commanded by Captain J. S. Wise.

One of these superb companies will certainly come and act as an escort to General Fitzhugh Lee, who has accepted the invitation to deliver the memorial address. This company, should it come, will be the guests of the Cadets.

Another Cold Snap.

Spring has had three separate rebuffs. The first came about a month ago, the second about the 1st of April and the third night before last. This last chilly attack was by no means as dangerous as that which preceded it. The thermometer hardly fell as low as forty degrees, but the wind came sharp from the north and made the air quite biting. Overcoats were brought out and complaints against red flannel ceased. The cold was not sufficient to hurt the fruit or vegetables. As the day went on it moderated greatly and the afternoon was a type of spring time balm and beauty.

Special Announcement!

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS WILL BE OFFERED THIS WEEK AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER:

Black Silks,
Summer Silks,
Domestic Dress Goods,
Mourning Dress Goods,
White Linen Lawn,
Vic Lawn,
Table Linen,
Ladies' Hosiery,
Gents' Hosiery,
Infants' Robes,

Colored Silks,
French Dress Goods,
Elegant Grenadines,
Printed Linen Lawn,
India Linen,
French and India Mull,
Napkins and Towels,
Children's Holsery,
Ladies' Underwear,
Children's Dresses.

Boots and Shoes.
LADIES' SHOES, LADIES' SLIPPERS,
MISSES' SHOES, MISSES' SLIPPERS,
CHILDREN'S SHOES, GENTS' BOOTS,
GENTS' SHOES, GENTS' Low Cut SHOES

Carpets.
Axminster Carpets,
Body Brussels Carpets,
3-Ply Carpets,
Low Grade Carpets,
Cocoa Mattings,
Lynum for Floors,
Lace Curtains,
Wall Paper.

Carpets.
Moquete Carpets,
Tapestry Brussels Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets,
China Mattings,
Floor Oil Cloths,
Window Shades,
Lambrequins,
&c., &c., &c.

OUR STOCK CARPETS NOT EXCELLED IN THE STATE.

Remember our Dry Goods, Carpets, Boots and Shoes, entirely separate and complete

PLEASE EXAMINE OUR STOCK. WE PROMISE SATISFACTION.

156 apr9 d1m top 3d 4th 5th 6th 8th

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
66 AND 68 WHITEHALL STREET.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., April 18, 1879.

Eastern Circuit.....20 | Atlanta Circuit.....30

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 6. Oliver vs. Ronan, sheriff, et. al. Rule, from Chatham. Argued. R. R. Richards, for plaintiff in error. B. A. Denmark; J. R. Saussy, for defendant.

No. 9. Bochm, Benheim & Company, vs. Juchter. Mortgage, from Chatham. Argued. B. A. Denmark: J. R. Saussy, for plaintiff in error. R. R. Richards, for defendant.

No. 12. Withdrawn.

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock a.m. to morrow.

Fulton Superior Court.

The following business was transacted yesterday:

State vs. Snead. Charge, burglary in day time. Defendant represented by Colonel Hulsey; state by Solicitor Hill and Mr. W. J. Clarke. Verdict not guilty.

State vs. Jesse Johnson. Charge, assault with intent to murder. Defendant represented by Colonel S. B. Spencer; the state represented by Solicitor-General Hill.

This is the same case in which there was a mistrial last Monday or Tuesday. The testimony was concluded at half-past five o'clock, when the court dispersed the jury to meet at half past eight o'clock this morning.

The court then commenced the hearing of the following

INJUNCTION CASES:

J. M. Hawkins, et. al., vs. Town council of Jonesboro; J. O. Hightower, et. al., vs. Town council of Jonesboro, and Fleishel & Kimsey; Stewart & Hall, Tignor & Hardnett, for plaintiffs in both cases; Mynatt & Howell, J. A. Anderson, J. L. Doyle, for Fleishel & Kimsey; W. L. Waterson, for town council.

The Coming Troops.

Yesterday while in conversation with Lieutenant J. E. Sawyer, of battery "F," we were informed by him that Light battery "F," of Charleston, and battery "D," of Savannah, would reach this city to-day. Lieutenant Sawyer informs us that he received a telegram from Charleston stating that the Light battery "F" would leave that city in the evening and reach Atlanta this afternoon at 5 o'clock. Another telegram dated at Savannah imparted the information that battery "D" would also leave that city in the evening and reach Atlanta by the noon passenger train of the Central railroad today. These troops will doubtless be met by quite a crowd at the depot.

Marriage.

Wednesday night at the residence of Mr. A. T. Hill, in Greenville, Ga., Mr. E. W. Martin, of Atlanta, was married to Miss Sallie Hill, of Greenville. Rev. Mr. Caldwell officiated. The wedding was attended by a number of the relatives and friends of both parties. Mr. Martin is a young lawyer of brilliant promise, whose brief residence in Atlanta has made him many friends. His bride is a grand-daughter of Chief Justice Warner. She visited Atlanta about a year ago. We welcome Mr. Martin and his wife to Atlanta, hoping that they will find here a pleasant home.

The Mendelssohn Quintette.

Next Monday night the Mendelssohn quintette, from Boston, will appear at the opera house in an entertainment that will be delightful. A full programme of instrumental pieces will be offered. Mrs. Knowles will give some of her charming songs, and Madame Schultze will perform a concerto in G minor, from Mendelssohn, accompanied by the orchestra.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Hon. C. W. Baldwin, of Boston, is a guest of the Kimball.

—Mr. E. Heysee, of Madison, was registered at the Kimball yesterday.

—Hon. J. D. Stewart, of Griffin, is at the Markham.

—Congressman James H. Blount, of Macon, dined at the Markham yesterday.

Hon. Rufus E. Lester, of Savannah, is a guest of the Kimball.

—Mr. O. T. Rogers, of Covington, is in the city.

—Mr. R. O. Usher, of Covington, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—Colonel R. E. Lester, of Savannah, is in the city.

—Miss Mary Morris, of Dalton, is a guest of Mrs. D. G. Wylie at the Wilson house.

Mr. Will. Lewis, of Dalton, paid Atlanta a flying visit yesterday.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. Becker, of Philadelphia, are spending a few days at the Markham.

—Mr. J. S. Garrett, of Columbus, and Mr. J. S. Wyatt, of Hampton, are guests of the Kimball.

—Honorable W. E. Smith passed through the city yesterday on his way to Washington after a brief leave.

—Mr. Newt. Seymour and wife, of Griffin, were in the city yesterday, guests of the Kimball.

—Honorable John W. Robertson, of Roswell, Cobb county, was visiting Atlanta yesterday.

—The eastern circuit is up in the supreme court, and many of the lawyers of that section of the state are in attendance.

—Major W. S. Bassenger, of the law firm of Jackson, Lawton & Bassenger, of Savannah, is attending the supreme court. He is the guest of the Kimball.

—Mr. John W. Wyly, formerly of Atlanta, but now representing the extensive hot house of John Stitson & Sons, of Philadelphia, is at the Kimball.

—Major J. F. Cummings, who was stationed in Atlanta during the late war, was in Atlanta Kimball yesterday. He now resides in Chicago.

Captain I. H. Vincent, of Chambers county, Alabama, and the treasurer of that state, is at the Markham house. He is a genial gent eman and we trust that his stay in Atlanta may be pleasant.

Adjutant E. R. Hill, and Lieutenant W. B. McCallum, of the 5th artillery, arrived from Charleston with their families yesterday evening and have taken rooms at the Kimball house.

"The Now Famous Sunday Paper."

THE GAZETTE.

The current number of the Gazette, out at 4 o'clock to-day, is full of vivid and graphic work. There are several articles, either of which is worth a year's subscription. Among the specialties we note—

"ANGELINE AND I," or a Half Hour in Lilliput, by Nym Crinkle, the sparkling feuilletonist.

"SOME WOMEN GAMBLERS"—A strange phase of New York society.

"A SENSATIONAL WAG"—A sketch of Zeb. Vance and his jokes, by A. J. Ramsdell.

"A DEAD KING"—Talmage's great eastern sermon, which the press so highly praises.

"MEXICAN BELLES"—A glimpse of some warm-blooded beauties.

"UNCLE REMUS"—A sketch of Mr. Joel C. Harris, the Atlanta humorist, by H. Clay Dickens.

"TO PARIS AND BACK"—The second letter of this racy series, by an eminent Georgia writer, and all the regular features.

We have received many subscriptions during the past week asking to commence with last Sunday's number. We have exhausted that edition. In order to insure always getting the Gazette subscribe at once. Eight weeks for 25 cents.

A grand enterprise will soon be in our very midst.

Look out for the enterprise. It is coming.

Malarial Fever.

Malarial fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness and neuralgic ailments yield readily to this great disease conquorer, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always. See "Proverbs" in other column.

Look out for the enterprise. It is coming.

Closing Out Sale! Closing Out Sale!

Do not fail to attend the closing out sale of W. H. Brotherton, as he is now offering extra inducements in Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Gents' and Boys' Hats and Ready-made Clothing. Call on him with the "cash" and you will get goods lower than they were ever sold in Atlanta.

Something grand in the way of an enterprise has almost reached us.

It is a Fact

That Dooley's Yeast Powder will go further in use in the kitchen, and the results will be more satisfactory in the production of elegant light rolls, biscuits, cake, etc., than if any other baking powder is used. Try it. Sold by grocers.

The Next Monday Evening Concert.

An exchange, in speaking of the performance of the Mendelssohn Quintette club, says:

"When the curtain rose, and the first sound of the overture filled the hall, the immense throng was hushed to perfect silence, broken only by the enthusiasm that burst forth at the conclusion of each piece.

"Mrs. Knowles is not only a beautiful woman, but a charming vocalist, with a pure mezzo-soprano of great tenderness and flexibility. Her singing of Meyerbeer's 'Prayer' was exquisite both in power and warmth. More successful still was the 'Bird that came in Spring,' to the popular ear. At its close the audience broke into the wildest clamor for an encore. In her singing of Annie Laurie she laid hold of the hearts of the vast throng. Her exquisite vocalization will not be forgotten by our people." 336 apr19 1t

"Cheapest Furniture House in Ga."

I am very much over-stocked in Parlor and Chamber Suites and have reduced my prices fully 10 per cent. Come and see the best $35.00 Parlor Suite in the State. Hair Mattresses only $10.00. Folding Lounges $10.00.

P. H. SNOOK.
294 apr15 deod3t tues thur sat

A grand enterprise will soon be in our very midst.

"Pool Reinstated Narrow Gauge for the Season."

I have beautiful Raw Silk Suites for $50.00—other dealers ask $75.00 for same. My freights are only 25 cents per 100. Now is the time to buy. Rates, viz: $1.25 to-day.

P. H. SNOOK.
294 apr15 deod3t tues thur sat

—Elevated Railroads, Lines of Stages, Places of Amusements, Depots and Steamers—all these radiate from, or are situated in, the immediate neighborhood of the Grand Central Hotel, on Broadway, New York, which is now kept on both plans, the American $2.50 or $3.00, and the European plan $1.00 per day and upwards. An elegant Restaurant, at moderate prices, is conducted by the Grand Central.
143 apr17 d1w thur sat tues

The enterprise of the season is coming.

BOOTS AND SHOES

450 cases just arrived. John Ryan's buyers have just returned from the great bankrupt and assignees' sales which have just taken place in New York. The result has been that John Ryan is now able to place before his friends and customers the best Shoes at the lowest prices. The prices will be such as to astonish everybody—50c., 60c., 75c., $1.25, such as have been sold for $1.50 to $2.00. His side-laced kid and buttoned Shoes are marvels of excellence, $1.25 to $2.50 such as have been sold at $2.00. These goods are in prime condition, and comprise all kinds of Shoes; and owing to the fact that the shelves are unusually full of gentlemen's and ladies' hand-made Shoes, expressly manufactured for himself, will be compelled to display them on tables in the center of the store, and replace them from cases as fast as necessity may require. Remember, my friends, that integrity is the vital spark of commercial life, and cash is that earnest and solid stuff that will buy anything on God's green earth. 22d—John Ryan's store will be kept open on Saturday evening until 9 o'clock to accommodate his customers. apr19 2t

The enterprise of the season is coming.

Rev. Atticus G. Haygood, D.D., president of Emory college, and a former pastor of Trinity church, in this city, will preach in the church on to-morrow, both morning and evening. Subject at 10:45 a.m., "Daniel in Babylon;" at 7:45 p.m., "Absalom in Jerusalem."

Business men and young men are specially invited.

Something grand in the way of an enterprise has almost reached us.

WATCHES

At Wholesale and Retail.

We have the largest stock of Gold and Silver Watches in the South. Call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
mar30 d1m 34 Whitehall Street.

—Coussens' Honey of Tar will relieve severe coughs of long standing, and prove a blessing to all who suffer with affections of throat and lungs, and is confidently offered the public as the best remedy in the world. In our rigorous clime where coughs and colds prevail, this favorite remedy should have a place in every household. When the little ones are attacked by croup, or whooping cough, nothing will afford such instant relief as Coussens' Honey of Tar. Price 50 cents. For sale by J. Pinson, d wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar. n411 may2.deowlv&weowly.

KRANICH & BACH, C. L. GORHAM, RAVEN & CO., PIANOS.
WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS,
unrivaled in the world. Special inducements offered by F. L. FREYER, General Southern Agent, 28 Whitehall Street.
226 feb9 dtf 4th col

Buy Carmichael's Live Pills.
For sale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
236 feb12 d3m

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House.

ATLANTA, GA., April 18, 1879.

E Capers, Greenville S C; W W Lovelong, Col; Miss Jennie Jordan, W D Hall, Cincinnati; A Crawford Charlotte; W S Larendon, Charlotte; J B Johnson, Augusta; B R Nash, Durham, N C; W A Osborn, Palmetto; J Rhodes New Orleans; E Crawfordville, Georgia; Dr Frank Holland city; W S Conyon, Polk county Georgia; J W Dubbins and child, Tennessee; H C Abrams, Boston; Mrs Abrams, G W Taylor, Few York; T C McLendon, Duluth Georgia; J A McCool, Rough and Ready; C E Caverly, city; C M Shepard, Chicago; Samuel Joseph, Cincinnati; Mrs C J Thomas and child, Chattanooga; J C Faor, Calhoun Ga; T C Halden, Crawfordville Georgia; Dr J P Boyce, Hightower Ala; E A Worwick, Clarkston Ga; A C Wooster, Big Sandy; W L Fosdick, Munroe; W L Hamilton, Wilmington; W M Knox, Miss; R S Murphy, Saint Louis; C J Morris, Thomasville; W L Watterson, W T Kinsey, J A Anderson, Jonesboro.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., April 18, 1879.

Wm R Penniman, N Y; Geo M Traylor, Va; Ike H Vincent, Ala; J H Skiring, N Y; O T Rogers, Covington; E Gibson, Lowell, Mass; W E Smith, Louis Georgia, Albany; Jas T Johnston, New Haven; J W Jones, Ind; Isaac Leebman, Ga; J S Garrett, Columbus; Wm M Lewis, Dalton; W P Jones, Ga; T D Clark Mrs Dr J P Boyce, Misses Boyce, Louisville; Rufus E Lester, Savannah; J N Seymour and wife, Griffin; H L Collins, Ga; J S Wyatt, Hampton, Ga; J W Cunningham, Ga; L Schlisky, N Y; C Newbold, Philadelphia; C L Redwine and wife, T E Eggleston, Ga; W D Polham and wife, Miss Wood, Brooklyn; E C Bates and wife, Princeton, Ill; E R Hills, wife and two children, Mrs Fleming and nurse, A W Vodges, W B McCallum, wife and two children, U S A; Hon C W Baldwin, Boston; C R Plumb, Montgomery; E Heyser, Madison; Warren DuPri, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

Pocket-Book Lost.

It was in the town of B., and Mr. S. had just concluded some purchases, when he made the startling discovery that his pocket-book was lost. While searching his pockets he found a buckeye, and said: "Gentlemen, my pocket-book is lost, but there has been something dircovered by Dr. Tabler, of Nashville, of far greater value. It is the Buckeye Pile Ointment, which will cure Piles in all cases, when used according to directions. Try it. Price 50 cents a bottle. For sale by J. L. Pinson, wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
411 may2 deowly&weowly.

Look at the Following Bargains.

Summer silks, 45, 50 and 60 cents.
White 11-4 quilts at 49 cents.
10-4 bleached sheetings at 15 cents.
Union linen lawns at 6, 7 and 8 cents.
Boys' cassimere at 20, 25 and 35 cents.
Black silks at 60, 70, 75, 80 and $1.00. The best gros grain silk you ever saw at 75 cents is offered. Great slaughter in Hamburg edgings and insertings. 1,000 pieces ribbons, assorted colors and widths, at one-third the price of original cost. Ingrain carpets, 1 yard wide, at 25 cents. White matting at 12 and 15 cents, at FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.'s,
apr6 dtf No. 38 Whitehall Street.

FREIGHTS, BREAKAGE, HARD STOCK AVOIDED,
By buying CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, Lamps, Show Cases, Woodenware, from McBRIDE & CO. Merchants who want to pay cash and get bottom prices can get the worth of their money at McBRIDE'S.
547 nov28 d1y 10'1

Rheumatism—This dreadful torment, the doctors tell us, is in the blood, and knowing this to be true, we advise every sufferer to try a bottle of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It is taken internally and will positively cure the worst case in the shortest time. Sold by every druggist in Atlanta.
67 nov3 d&w8m til july3

Bad Blood.

A serious emete occurred recently between two horny handed sons of toil, which resulted in a broken arm for Smith and a cracked rib for Jackson. For bad blood there is nothing equal to Rosadalis, the great Southern Remedy which drives out all impurities like magic.
70 apr16 d&w1w

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day suffering from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of Druggists and friends and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.
378 june22...deowly &wkyeowly

The Decisions.

The Decisions of the August Term, 1878, are now ready in pamphlet form. Price to subscribers per copy, One Dollar, postage paid. Send in your orders.

CONSTITUTION,
mch4 d&wtf Atlanta, Ga.

BRIDAL PRESENTS.
We have just received a large assortment of solid Silver Bridal Presents, in cases of most useful combinations.

Attention is directed to the new and elegant styles we have brought out this season.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Jewelers,
34 Whitehall Street.
350 jan19 d12m 4th pg

RELIGION is the best armor in the world, but the worst cloak.

WM. CRENSHAW,
Dentist,
24 WHITEHALL STREET.

Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:
Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-d6m

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best.
332 mar21 d&wly

Buy Carmichael's Female Tonics.
For sale by Geo. J. Howard & Bros. and Hutchison & Bros.
236 feb12 d3m

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 29, 1879.

On and after SUNDAY, March 30, 1879, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	10 00 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m

Making these connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	4 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	10 30 a m

Making connection at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	2 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 35 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	4 45 p m
Arrives at Albany	3 00 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 10 a m
Arrives at Columbus	8 15 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily, making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line. At Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western railroads; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry daily, (except Sunday), and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays.

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	11 20 a m
Leaves Eufaula	2 30 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	5 35 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 00 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	5 05 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah, and train No. 1